

## INTERNATIONAL

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## Says Troops Erred

## Russia Sends China Regrets on Crossing

By David K. Shipley

MOSCOW, May 12 (NYT)—The Soviet Union conveyed regrets to China today over what it said was an accidental crossing by Soviet troops into Chinese territory Monday night. But it denied Peking's charges yesterday that the soldiers had shot, beaten and kicked Chinese citizens.

Tass, in a formal statement, explained that a group of seamen on border patrol in the Ussuri River who were chasing "a dangerous

## Anti-Shah Riots In Tehran Leave Many Injured

TEHRAN, May 12 (UPI)—Nationwide protests against the government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi have spread to the capital, where at least 100 persons were reported injured in clashes with police yesterday in the Bazaar district.

Like the clashes in 25 other cities this week, the rioting here followed an anti-government meeting in a mosque. Most of the demonstrators were Moslems campaigning for a return to strict adherence to Moslem law in the government. But members of the banned Communist party and other leftist organizations reportedly have taken part in the clashes.

At least 100 persons were injured, some by police bullets, as crowds tried to flee the violence, according to Karim Sanjabi, leader of the recently formed Iranian Human Rights Committee.

Police refused to give an estimate of the number injured in the capital. Press reports said that 15 persons have been killed in the nationwide protests since Tuesday.

## Dutch to Allow Extradition of 3 Terrorists

THE HAGUE, May 12 (Reuters)—The Dutch government today authorized the extradition to West Germany of three members of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang held in Dutch jails, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

But the three West Germans—identified as Knut Vokert, 26, Christoph Wackernagel, 26, and Geri Schneider, 29, will not be handed over immediately pending a final attempt by their lawyers to seek political asylum in the Netherlands, the spokesman said.

## Called West Bank, Golan Vital

## General's Remark Causes Stir in Israel

TEL AVIV, May 12 (UPI)—The remarks yesterday by Israel's new chief of staff that the West Bank of Jordan and the Golan Heights are vital to the defense of Israel provoked storms of protest today.

Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin, the leader of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's biggest coalition partner, the Democratic Movement for Change, said that he will raise the issue of Lt. Gen. Raphael Eytan's remarks at the Cabinet meeting Sunday.

Yosef Sarid of the opposition Labor party demanded an urgent Cabinet session and said:

"This is the first time in the history of the state that a chief of staff is involving himself in a central debate of the state."

Gen. Eytan, who recently took over from Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur

## Dayan Angered, Leaves Swedish News Briefing

STOCKHOLM, May 12 (UPI)—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan today stormed out of a news conference, infuriated by a question comparing him and Prime Minister Menachem Begin with "terrorists of the highest order."

Mr. Dayan left hastily after an exchange of harsh words with a journalist who asked for his comment on a statement by a spokesman for the Israeli Peace Now movement that compared him and Mr. Begin with "terrorists of the highest order."

"No one calls me a terrorist. I am not a terrorist," Mr. Dayan said after the Israeli ambassador reluctantly interpreted the question into Hebrew.

"What do you want to ask me? Is there something about the things I have done you don't like?" Mr. Dayan said after refusing to comment on statement, which he said he was not aware of.



Lt. Gen. Rafael Eytan

as chief of staff, said yesterday in a television interview that the West Bank and Golan were vital defensively because the Arabs have not abandoned their goal of destroying Israel.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman supported Gen. Eytan, saying that he found no irregularity in the remarks, since both Egypt and the United States recognize Israel's problems of future security needs.

The chief of staff did not overstep his authority, Mr. Weizman said. "He commented only on the military aspect of the problem."

But Arie Elav, a member of the leftist Sheli Peace party, charged that Gen. Eytan's statements "present a grave danger to parliamentary democracy that will cause unimaginable damage in this delicate stage of the negotiations."

The study, titled "International

## Cooperation on Breeder Reactors,"

also said that the reactors, which produce more fuel than they consume, would be a kind of insurance against future scarcity of energy.

## May Increase Pressure

Release of the study is likely to increase pressure on the White House to modify its reluctance to push ahead with the development of a commercially practical fast-breeder reactor and to participate with other nations in joint projects.

International Energy Associates Limited, a group of private researchers in Washington, produced the study.

The study warned that continued U.S. rejection of breeder-reactor development would have little effect on continued development of such reactors abroad. It noted that European countries and Japan have made the breeder reactor part of their long-range planning for energy needs, and it added: "Regardless of what the United States decides, they are unlikely to alter or defer their own breeder programs significantly."

The study stresses that if the United States continues to lag in fast-breeder technology, it will lose whatever influence it might have on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Synthetic Fuel Subsidy Proposed

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP)—The Energy Department will propose a regulatory program next week to provide millions of dollars in subsidies to the oil industry to spur the development of synthetic fuels such as shale oil and "gasohol," a motor fuel containing alcohol produced from grain.

The announcement will be the department's first formal move into the second phase of the President's energy plan, the phase designed to increase domestic energy supplies.

Several factors account for the European lead. Europeans were strongly motivated to seek new energy sources when the price of fuel oil began to soar. And their more congested landscape made it increasingly difficult to find acceptable areas to dump and bury waste.

Furthermore, notably in Germany, the technology of burning

estimated that New York City generates about 20,000 tons of refuse daily.) The heat produced at the Botlek plant generates 55 million watts of electricity, and also is used to desalinate Rhine River water for local petrochemical industries.

A Gauntlet

These European developments, like a challenging gauntlet, have been thrown down before engineers attending the eighth biennial National Waste Processing Conference here.

Although it should be noted that many of the speakers had commercial interests in promoting the various European technologies they described, Europeans are unquestionably far ahead of the United States in this field. Of 262 plants in the world generating steam by burning waste, according to a sur-

vey by the Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Ohio, only a half-dozen are in the United States.

In no case is a significant amount of electricity being generated from the steam production of those American plants, although the heat is being used in some cases for a variety of purposes. About three-quarters of the plants operating worldwide are in Western Europe, and most of the rest are in Japan.

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The subsidies, amounting to about \$2.10 for each barrel of synthetic fuel produced, ultimately would come from consumers, but they would be paid to the companies through a complex Energy Department program.

A proposal by Energy Secretary

James Schlesinger for \$368 million in direct government spending this year to support development of alternative energy sources was turned down by President Carter two weeks ago. Mr. Schlesinger is appealing that decision.

## Cures the Gap

The new proposal "won't make a revolution," said John O'Leary, undersecretary of energy, "but this cures the gap between synthetic crude and regular crude oil."

The subsidies would be provided for synthetic oil products produced from high-cost technology converting oil shale, coal, tar sands, or solid waste into liquid fuels.

They would be administered under the department's complicated oil-entitlements program, which equalizes the cost that refiners pay

for oil. Energy Department officials are hopeful that the subsidy will provide impetus to such companies as Union Oil and others that are weighing plans to operate small commercial plants producing shale oil.

During recent months, Union Oil has held informal talks with the Energy Department, outlining its plans to construct a 10,000-barrel-a-day shale plant. Atlantic Richfield and Occidental Petroleum also have made some commitments to developing shale plants.

Asked how much new production would result from the subsidy program, Mr. O'Leary said: "We haven't made any projections yet." Other department officials said it was too early to prepare estimates of how much the subsidy would raise consumer prices.

Austria	12.5	Kenya	5.4
Belgium	20.8 F.	Lebanon	6.12
Denmark	3.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	2.12
Egypt	22.9	North-Iraq	1.59
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Norway	2.4
France	3.00 F.	Portugal	20.8
Germany	1.50 D.	Spain	40.10
Great Britain	20.7	U.S.	2.7
Greece	18.8	U.S. (West)	1.38
India	8.7	Sweden	1.15
Iran	60.00	Turkey	50.35
Italy	400.00	U.S. (East)	1.15
Irael	12.50	Venezuela	3.00

## Red Brigades Claim Attack On Politician

ROME, May 12 (UPI)—A Christian Democratic party official was shot and wounded in Milan today in the first attack claimed by the Red Brigades since they murdered former Premier Aldo Moro.

Three men and a woman shot Tito Berardini five times in the legs as he walked to his car to drive to work. The Red Brigades immediately claimed responsibility.

"This is the Red Brigades," said a woman caller to the Milan office of the Italian news agency ANSA shortly after the assault. "We hit Berardini, a man of the Christian Democratic party, this morning. A communiqué will follow."

In Rome, a bomb shattered all the windows and a door of a Justice Ministry office. Another bomb damaged a Bologna showroom of the state-owned Alfa Romeo car company, and five cars were set on fire in the streets of Rome.

## Pope to Attend Service

At the Vatican it was announced that Pope Paul VI will make the unprecedented gesture of leaving the Vatican to attend the state funeral service for Mr. Moro tomorrow in the Church of St. John Lateran.

In Washington, the State Department announced that Joseph Calafano, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, would head the U.S. delegation to the service.

Mr. Moro's body was found in a car in Rome Tuesday.

Business executives were shot in the legs in Milan Wednesday and yesterday, but neither of the attacks was claimed by the Red Brigades.

On Wednesday three men and a woman shot Franco Giacomazzi, a Milan executive of the Montedison industrial concern. The leftist Armed Proletarian Communist Front claimed responsibility for that shooting.

Another leftist group calling itself the Front Line Organization of Communist Combatants claimed that it shot Marzio Astorita, a director of the Milan branch of the U.S. Chemical Bank, four times in the leg, yesterday.

## Resignation Accepted

In Rome, Premier Giulio Andreotti avoided a possible clash between law-and-order hawks and doves in his government by accepting the resignation of Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga and taking over the post on an interim basis.

Politicians praised Mr. Cossiga for his sense of duty in taking responsibility for the police's failure to save Mr. Moro's life, and they

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Closing Ranks

Political leaders appeared to close ranks behind the Christian Democratic government after Mr. Cossiga's resignation.

"I don't think the government is emerging weakened from this resignation," said Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer, whose parlia-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Carter Accepts Reduction In His Tax-Cut Proposal

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—President Carter has agreed to a \$1.1-billion budget deficit that he had originally proposed and has bowed to congressional suggestions that he delay until January his tax-reduction proposal, trimming it by about \$5 billion.

The agreement came out of meetings yesterday with the chairman of the House and Senate Budget Committees. It was made, the White House said, with the recognition that economic and financial conditions had changed substantially since the budget and tax messages were prepared late last year.

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The sources said that another consideration in scaling back is using it to ease the tax bill's passage through Congress.

The sources declined to say where any reduction would come from, but they noted that Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal has been lobbying heavily for the need to stimulate capital investment.

That would signal strong sentiment for maintaining business cuts at or near the \$8 billion originally proposed while making most of the reduction in the individual sector.

In Hot Springs, Va., Mr. Blumenthal said at a press conference at a business council meeting here that economic policy-makers had been discussing the tax-cut reduction.

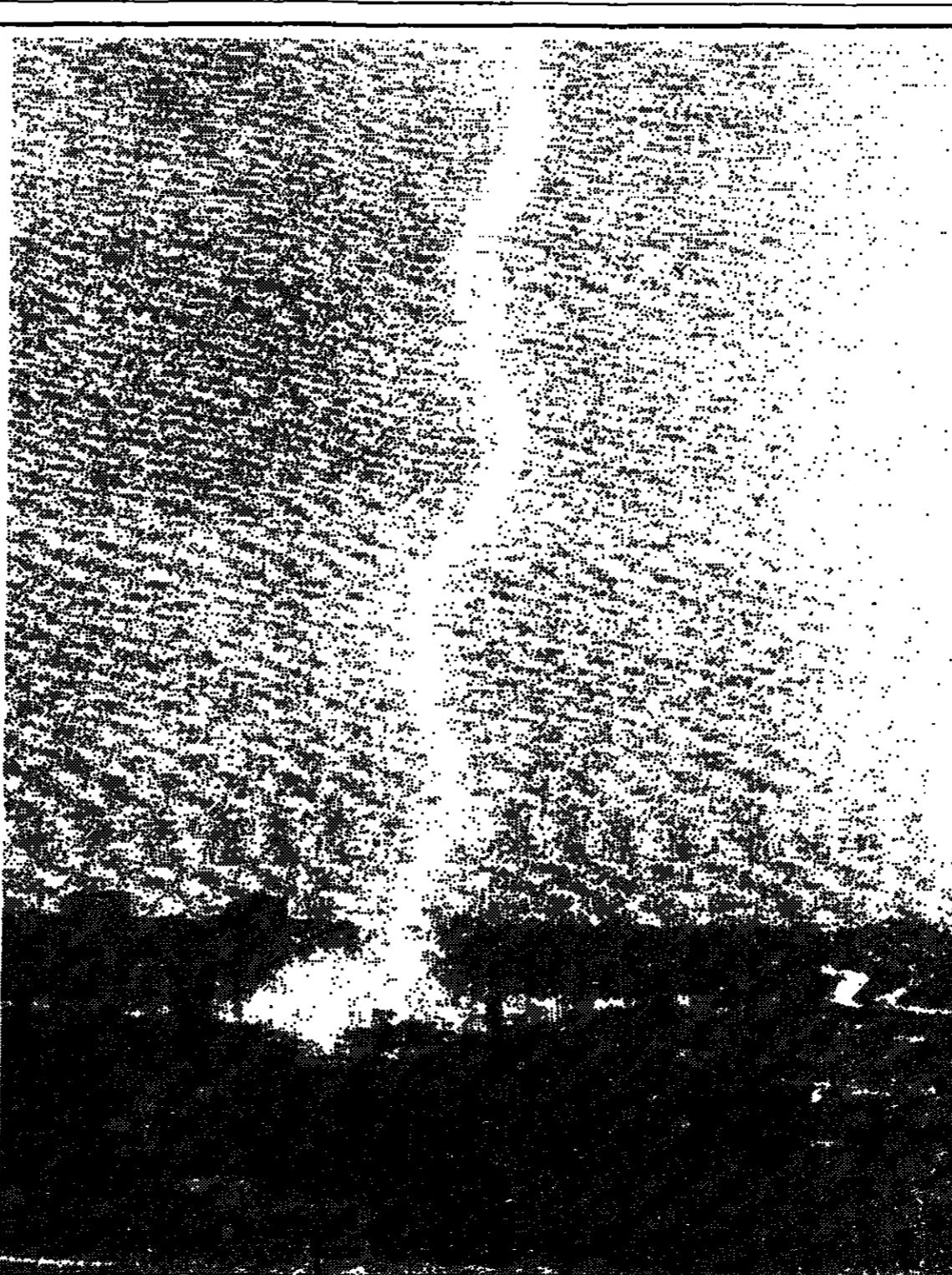
Mr. Blumenthal predicted that the federal budget deficit in fiscal 1979 "will turn out to be lower" than the administration's most recent official forecast of \$59 billion.

## Carter, Giscard To Meet in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI)—President Carter and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will meet here May 26, the White House announced today.

In a one-paragraph statement, the White House said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing accepted an invitation from Mr. Carter to dinner on that day. The French President will be in the New York to attend the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing have met twice as heads of state — during the economic summit in London in May of last year and in Paris in January.



Pope Paul VI

said that Mr. Andreotti did the right thing in taking over.

Police, meanwhile, scoured Italy for death," a 38-year-old contract killer believed brought in by the Red Brigades to carry out the killing of Mr. Moro.

Police said they believed that they knew the identity of the man who pulled the trigger of the Czech-made machine pistol used to fire 11 bullets into Mr. Moro's chest.

Several newspapers reported that police were seeking Giustino de Vuono, a notorious hired killer in a terrorist.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## U.S. Takes a Lesson on an Energy Issue, Readies Move on a 2d

## Watts from Waste: Europeans Lead

By Walter Sullivan

CHICAGO, May 12 (NYT)—Munich, with a population of 1.4 million, is deriving 11.8 per cent of its electricity by burning its own garbage and other wastes.

Huge plants on three sides of the city burn 1.7 million tons of the city's waste each year, using the produced steam to generate electricity and heat buildings in many parts of the city. The annual saving in imported oil is 480,000 barrels.

At Dusseldorf, such a plant in operation (3½ years) has earned \$21 million in steam

## On a Colombian Airliner

## Passengers Beat, Overpower Hijacker

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, May 12 (UPI)—Passengers and crew jumped the hijacker of their Colombian Avianca airline last night and police arrested a suspected accomplice who tried to escape by hiding among the passengers.

## Crash of Experimental Plane Is Confirmed by the Pentagon

LAS VEGAS, May 12 (UPI)—The Defense Department has confirmed reports that an experimental plane crashed last week in a classified area of the Nellis Air Force Range complex north of here. But it has declined further comment for national security reasons.

The plane crashed May 4 near Indian Springs, a tiny community about 50 miles northwest of here. The pilot, identified as William Parks, 52, was treated at a hospital for fractures and a concussion and was released Wednesday.

"An experimental aircraft crashed on the Nellis Range on Thursday, May 4, 1978," according to a brief statement from the Pentagon. "The pilot was injured in the crash but not seriously. No further information is available for national security reasons." The pilot reportedly is employed by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., which developed the U-2 and SR-71 spy planes. Lockheed also has been working on a proposed derivative of the U-2, known as the TR-1.

Jim Ragsdale, a spokesman for Lockheed, said that he knew nothing of the crash, adding, "Lockheed is unable to comment."

Mr. Ragsdale said that "the TR-1 doesn't exist and isn't in production yet." He said that the Air Force has been considering putting the plane into production but that it has not been authorized by Congress.

It was not known if prototype models of the craft have been built.

## Ban Is Firm On Turkey

(Continued from Page 1)

in using arms in its occupation of nearly 40 per cent of Cyprus and that the embargo should be maintained until substantial progress was made toward a settlement.

Besides Sen. Pell and Sen. Sarbanes, those voting against an end to the embargo were: Sens. Dick Clark, D-Iowa; Joseph Biden, Jr., D-Del.; Richard Stone, D-Fla.; Muriel Humphrey, D-Minn.; Jacob Javits, R-N.Y.; and Charles Percy, R-Ill.

Although Congress imposed the ban in 1975, it has been subsequently modified to allow Turkey loans allowing it to buy up to \$175 million yearly. The Foreign Relations Committee voted yesterday to allow Turkey the \$175 million exemption from the embargo for the 1979 fiscal year as well as economic aid totaling \$50 million. Greece will receive \$140 million in military credits, but unlike Turkey, can purchase additional arms without limit.

## To Remain in NATO

BONN, May 12 (UPI)—Mr. Eecvill has said that his government will remain in NATO despite the Senate's vote to continue the embargo.

Mr. Eecvill made the comment in a session with Turkish and West German reporters at the Turkish ambassador's residence last night.

## Anti-Alien Swiss Quits Party Post

ZURICH, May 12 (UPI)—James Schwarzenbach, initiator of Switzerland's anti-foreigner movement, has decided to retire as leader of the Swiss Republican party, party sources said yesterday.

The 67-year-old Zurich publisher gained popularity in the early 1960s when he founded a political group campaigning against the large foreign population which his supporters considered a threat to Swiss tradition.

One out of six inhabitants of the country at the time was a foreigner, and the movement, which had overtones of xenophobia, appealed to many Swiss, particularly in the eastern German-speaking regions.

## California Areas Rocked by Quakes

SAN JOSE, Calif., May 12 (UPI)—About 60 earthquakes shook the Santa Clara Valley yesterday but caused no damage or injuries. In southern California, several small quakes were felt in Beverly Hills, West Los Angeles and Santa Monica.

The University of California seismology center in Berkeley called the string of temblors in the Santa Clara Valley an "earthquake sequence." A spokesman said that only five or six were between 3 and 4 on the Richter scale and could be felt by residents.

## Space-Tracker in Spain

MADRID, May 12 (UPI)—King Juan Carlos and his Queen Sofia today opened a space-tracking station at Villafraile del Castillo. The station was built by the European Space Agency.

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## On a Colombian Airliner

No passengers or crew members were injured in the incident, but passengers said that two policemen apparently wounded each other slightly as they rushed the plane.

Police identified the two arrested as Jose Luis Castillo Perez, who

was badly beaten about the face by passengers, and Gilberto Blas Hernandez. Police said earlier that hijacker had been shot, but they said later he was only beaten and badly hurt.

Authorities said they captured

Mr. Blas Hernandez a half-hour after the passengers were freed and questioned by police at Curacao's airport. Police said that they searched him after a passenger pointed him out.

Leo Chanc, Curacao's vice-premier and minister of justice, said

that the hijacker told a stewardess he was a member of an organization called "The Orphans." She quoted the hijacker as saying "We have no mothers, we have nothing to lose."

The plane, carrying 103 passengers and a crew of six, was hijacked

about noon as it prepared to land at Bogota on a domestic flight from Santa Marta. The plane was forced

to fly to the Colombian city of Cali and then to Aruba before landing in Curacao.

## A-Policy Challenge

(Continued from Page 1)

the nuclear-power decisions of

other states.

It also maintains that administration efforts over the last year to inhibit the development of breeder reactors are likely to lead to friction with other major industrialized countries.

## Highly Efficient

Fast-breeder reactors have been the subject of intense interest for almost 30 years, largely because of their efficiency — they produce plutonium that can be used as fuel by other reactors. However, the technical problems as well as the costs of producing commercial fast breeders have been shown to be enormous.

Despite this, several nations have experimented with fast-breeder technology, and the Soviet Union and France are said to have firm plans to move ahead with construction of commercial facilities.

The United States, which operated the world's first breeder reactor in the 1950s, has slowed development efforts in recent years. Last year President Carter vetoed a plan to continue development of an intermediate-size facility at Clinch River, Tenn., a decision that is still being fought on Capitol Hill.

A major impetus behind Mr. Carter's decision to avoid the plutonium-producing breeder reactor was the fear of nuclear-weapons proliferation. The administration has advocated, instead, that nations rely on existing light-water reactors, whose fuel cannot be used to build nuclear weapons.

## U.S. Waits

## On Waste

(Continued from Page 1)

damp fuel, mainly lignite or brown coal, was well established and could be applied directly to waste burning. Virtually all the European plants burn the waste directly, with only minimal removal of "bulky" nonflammable items.

In the United States a rival technology, based on refuse-derived fuel (known in the trade as RDF) is being developed. The refuse is shredded so that it can be processed for removal of iron and possibly aluminum and glass. It can then be blown into the furnace or handled in a variety of other ways related to those used in burning pulverized coal.

In some experiments, coal-refuse mixtures are being used. In others the waste is pulverized and compacted into briquettes.

An inhibiting factor as far as American electric utilities are concerned has been the relative infancy of all of this technology. At the technical sessions, however, there has been considerable debate between proponents of refuse-derived fuel and those favoring bulk burning. In private talks a number of utility representatives said it was too early to know which approach would prove most effective.

## U.S. Licenses

At least four European concerns offer U.S. licenses for construction of bulk burning plants modeled along European lines, and several are represented at the sessions here. Klaus S. Feindler of Grumman Ecosystems Corp., in Bethpage, N.Y., spoke on behalf of Vereinigte Kesselswerke, a subsidiary of West German Babcock, which has built 51 of the plants in Europe and Japan, including the one in Dusseldorf, Germany, the licensing agent in the United States.

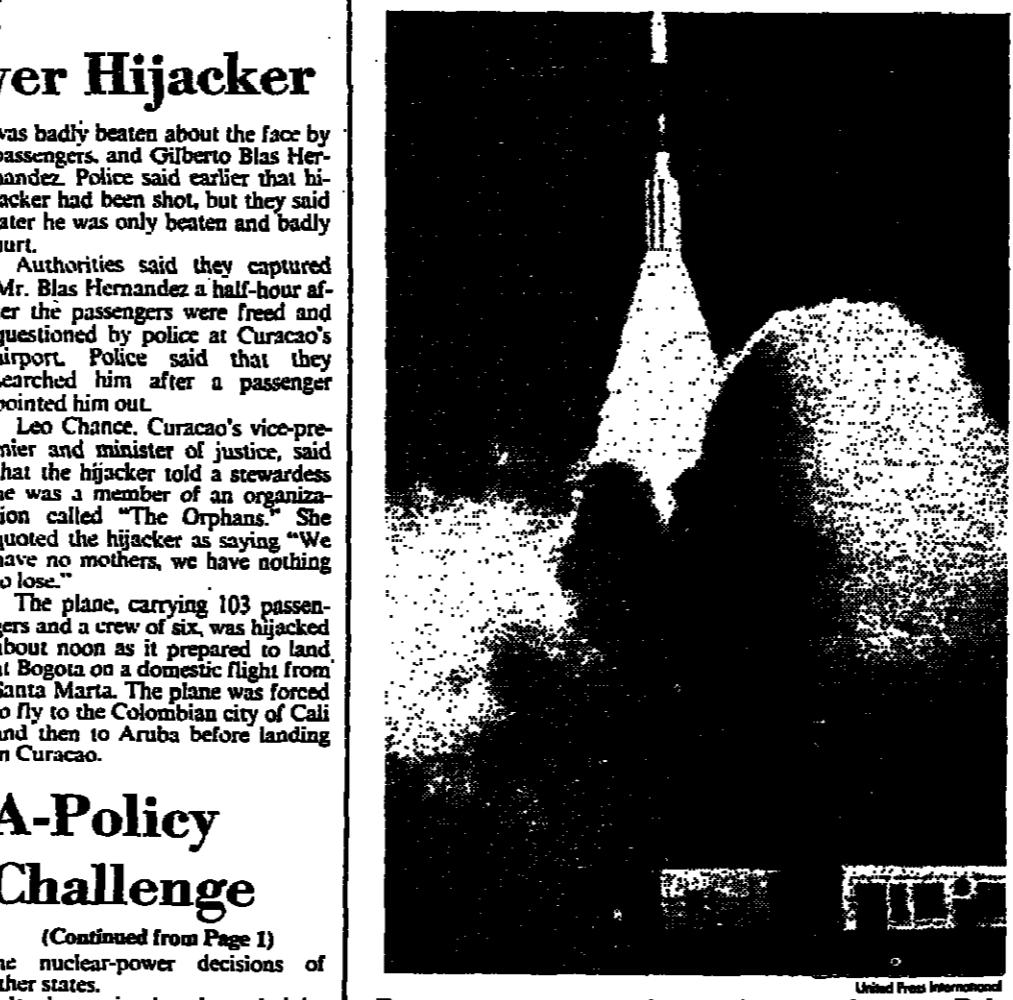
W. J. Martin represented the Joseph Martin Co., Feuerkugelau in Munich, which cooperated in design of a plant northeast of Chicago that generates steam from daily deliveries of 1,600 tons of waste.

The steam, as yet not being used, is a contractor and agent for Martin was U.O.P. Inc. (formerly Universal Oil Products Co.) of Des Plaines, Ill.

Martin waste-combustion units are in operation or construction in 72 plants in 14 countries. They range from one in Zermatt, Switzerland, that processes 44 tons of waste daily, to large plants here and in Harrisburg and the very large Paris-Ivy plant with a daily capacity of 2,650 tons.

## German Murder Term

BRUNSWICK, West Germany, May 12 (UPI)—A court today sentenced a Hungarian refugee to life in prison for the murder of a banker and four members of his family.



United Press International  
European satellite, weighing 1,845 pounds, sits atop a Delta rocket during a successful lift-off at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

## European Space Unit Launches Communications Test Satellite

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., May 12 (UPI)—An experimental communications satellite owned by the European Space Agency was launched last night with a Delta rocket eight months after the first attempt failed.

Officials said that the satellite went into an initial orbit 25 minutes after lift-off.

The 1,845-pound satellite, called Orbital Test Satellite, is designed to test concepts for an operational satellite network planned for the 1980s. The satellite can handle two television channels and 5,000 phone calls simultaneously.

Insured this time with Bowers of London for \$52 million, the satellite is considered vital to the European Space Agency.

"We can't afford to fail," said Dr. René Collette, manager of fixed services communications programs for the agency.

The first attempt to launch such a satellite ended in a \$42-million failure Sept. 13, when the first stage of the Delta blew up 55 seconds after lift-off. The agency had insured only part of the mission for \$29 million.

The first launch of an operational satellite for the European

Telecommunications Agency is scheduled for 1981.

## Terrorists Claim Attack On Italian Party Official

(Continued from Page 1)

mentary support is indispensable for the Cabinet's survival.

"Any political maneuver aimed at undermining the present parliamentary majority or causing a government crisis would be an act of irresponsibility bordering on folly," Republican party leader Ugo La Malfa said in a speech in Pavia.

Mr. Berlinguer said that the Red Brigades obviously hoped to break up the alliance of Christian Democrats and Communists, of which Mr. Moro was the chief architect.

Mr. Berlinguer said that this was shown by the Red Brigades' kidnapping of Mr. Moro on the day that the new Communist-supported government went before parliament for a confidence vote, and again their dumping of the body halfway between the Communist and Christian Democratic headquarters.

By taking over the Interior Ministry on an interim basis, Mr. Andreotti averted what could have become a dangerous succession struggle.

Editor's Cousin Gunned Down Near Managua

MANAGUA, May 12 (UPI)—

Pedro Jose Chamorro, second cousin of slain newspaper publisher Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, was murdered in his bedroom before dawn today by four armed intruders, his wife reported.

This Central American nation has been plagued by anti-government demonstrations and terrorist activities since the Jan. 10 assassination of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. He was publisher of the opposition newspaper La Prensa.

Mrs. Chamorro said that four masked men drove up to their home, 10 miles east of Managua, at 4 a.m. and broke into their bedroom. She said she was forced into another room and heard six shots. She returned to find her husband dead.

Jose Chamorro was a businessman who had not been active in politics. His two eldest sons, Victor, 22, and Pedro Jose, 20, are allegedly members of the Sandinista guerrilla movement. They were granted asylum in the Mexican Embassy after an anti-government demonstration Feb. 3 in the city of Granada and are now in Mexico.

His youngest son, Fruto, 16, wrapped himself in a U.S. flag and broke into the U.S. Embassy April 3 to protest that the embassy had denied asylum to his brothers before they turned to the Mexican Embassy.

The value of the contract, one of the largest won by the Italian company, was estimated at more than 20 billion lire (\$22 million), but this was not confirmed by SIAE-Marchetti on the ground that it was a secret contract.

The Nigerians, however, were not from the second contingent of the United Nations Force in Lebanon, which will be drawn from Fiji, Iran and Ireland.

The Nigerians arrived three days after a redeployment that handed UN positions north of Palestine to the Senegalese and limited French troops to the less sensitive outposts south of the town.

The commercial director of SIAE-Marchetti said that the SF-260 Models ordered by Libya were reconnaissance and training planes, without any armament.

22 Ministers Prepare French-African Talks

PARIS, May 12 (UPI)—Foreign ministers from 22 countries met today to lay the groundwork for the fourth French-African summit conference, which France hopes will tighten Africa's ties with Europe and approve French military interventions in Africa.

The summit will be held in Paris May 22-23 under the chairmanship of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

## Carter Said to Bar Swap

## Shcharansky Terms Called Stiff

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, May 12—The White House, faced with stiff Soviet demands that could embarrass President Carter, has virtually ruled out a swap of the best-known dissident now in Soviet jails, Anatoli Shcharansky, for one or more Communists in Western prisons, the Los Angeles Times has learned.

That is the latest development concerning the Shcharansky exchange. Other recent developments reportedly have included veiled Soviet threats to "expose" more Central Intelligence Agency agents within the Moscow dissident community. The United States, in response, implicitly threatened to "expose" KGB men hidden among Soviet dissidents who have entered the United States, according to some sources.

It was also learned that Mr. Carter sent a personal note to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev last month reaffirming his statement of a year ago that Mr. Shcharansky was never a CIA spy.

Mr. Carter wrote to Mr. Brezhnev because the administration earlier had concluded that an associate of Mr. Shcharansky was employed briefly in the CIA in Moscow. U.S. officials feared that confirmation might have suggested to the Kremlin that Mr. Carter was softening his denial that Mr. Shcharansky himself had CIA ties.

\* Card After Card

Among government officials and others who are well-informed about the maneuvering over Mr. Shcharansky and other dissidents, some believe there probably were other Moscow dissidents used by the CIA. And they believe that the Russians have already threatened in secret diplomatic exchanges to "turn over card after card" — perhaps with real, perhaps fabricated, evidence — to embarrass the United States during a Shcharansky trial.

In this view, the various deals suggested by the Russians for trading Mr. Shcharansky feature him as only the visible part of the Soviet offer — that beyond his release after a trial is the understanding, at least as important, that no other dissidents beyond Mr. Shcharansky's associate would be publicly exposed as U.S. intelligence agents.

In response to the "turn over card after card" threat, however, U.S. officials reportedly threatened to arrest and jail or expel the score or more persons among the 20,000 former dissidents now in the United States who are either known or suspected by U.S. counterintelligence to be Soviet KGB agents, according to the same sources.

## Trade Suggestions

A stand-off of sorts appears to be the result on this level, with the Russians reportedly unwilling to risk mass expulsions of agents here like those they suffered recently in Canada and, a few years ago, in Britain.

In Turin, testimony by a police informant read at the trial of Renzo Cuccia, Red Brigades founder, and 14 other defendants claimed that the urban guerrillas had an unidentified collaborator in the secret affairs office of the Interior Ministry in Rome, the Associated Press reported.

[Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani said that he knew nothing to substantiate press allegations that the Moro case was masterminded by foreign secret services.

Editor's Cousin Gunned Down Near Managua

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In Farm Package

## EEC Officials Agree To Hike Food Prices

BRUSSELS, May 12 (UPI)—European farm ministers concluded a week of marathon negotiations today by increasing the price of everything from cauliflower to silkworms.

The average increase, one of the lowest in the 26-year history of the European Economic Community, adds up to 2.25 per cent.

Even so, the increases, plus a newly negotiated package of special aid measures for Mediterranean farmers, will add an estimated \$900

million to the European community's \$10-billion annual farm bill.

Italy reserved approval of the package because it failed to include a tree-planting project which the Italians wanted.

New Price Structure

Officials said that the new price structure will result in across-the-board food price increases of .5 per cent by the time it filters through to the stores.

The officials said that the new price package—half of what farmers had demanded—will be big enough to keep the production of milk, beef, sugar and other surplus items at their current level of excess.

Under the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, farmers are paid a guaranteed support price for a wide range of major products.

Amid growing criticism that the policy benefits wealthy north European farmers at the expense of those in the south, the ministers paid more than usual attention this year to the problems of Mediterranean agriculture. These problems are likely to become more serious with the entry into the nine-nation Common Market of Greece, Portugal and Spain.

Negotiators were under strong pressure to hold the line on farm prices in a bid to curb inflation.

### U.S. Jewish Unit Asks for Closing Of PLO Offices

WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT)—A Brooklyn rabbi pleaded guilty yesterday to a charge of bribing Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., with at least \$5,000 in return for intervention with federal agencies on behalf of the Rabbi's B'nai Torah Institute.

Rabbi Leib Pinter's plea was the strongest public indication to date of the progress of a federal investigation into charges by Rep. Flood's former administrative assistant and others that Rep. Flood took bribes to influence federal appropriations.

"I made payments to Congressman Flood to use his influence in his official capacity as a congressman," the rabbi said in U.S. District Court. He has said that he made at least five payments of \$1,000 each to Rep. Flood.

Rep. Flood issued a statement in Washington, "categorically denying" the bribery charge and refused further comment. He is being investigated by the Justice Department as well as the U.S. attorney's office in Philadelphia because of allegations that he received kickbacks from officials of a Philadelphia hospital to help them obtain a federal grant for construction of a wing.

### U.S. Still Active On Missing GIs

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI)—Vietnam and Laos still are being strongly urged to make an accounting of Americans missing in action, says a high-ranking State Department official.

Robert Oakley, deputy assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs, also said yesterday that the United States has no intention of providing economic aid to Hanoi, even though that decision is blocking establishment of diplomatic relations.

"The missing in action question has yet to be satisfactorily resolved," he said, noting that Vietnam last year had returned the remains of 33 American dead. But he said: "We believe that the Vietnamese government can and should do more in this regard." He added that Laos also is being questioned on the subject.

Rep. Foster, in a letter to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that the local PLO representative, Hamid Hussein, raised funds in a recent appearance at Oklahoma State University. Mr. Hussein opened the office here a month ago.

Mr. Foster also said that the PLO observer mission attached to the United Nations recently sponsored fund-raising events on two occasions in the New York area.

Mr. Hussein refused comment on the specific charges but said that the allegation about his appearance at Oklahoma State was part of a Zionist campaign of slander and lies to try to close the office.

### Toure Ends Nigeria Visit

LAGOS, May 12 (UPI)—Guinean President Sékou Touré wound up a three-day visit to Nigeria today—only his fourth venture outside Conakry in more than a decade.

### A Driver's Scoreboard: 32 Vehicles Rammed

## Cars Are Latest Weapons on Los Angeles Freeways

By Robert Lindsey  
LOS ANGELES, May 12 (NYT)—A man driving a pickup truck went for a 30-mile ride on the freeway system here, the other day and, by the time his odyssey was over, police said that he had rammed into 32 cars.

Police said that the driver used the truck and a station wagon he commanded after the truck was wrecked, as weapons, hitting car after car in the rear, on the side, or forcing them off the road.

The authorities said that the incident highlighted an increase here in the use of motor vehicles for assault.

The day after that incident, three robbery suspects in a 19-foot motor home led patrol cars on a 75-mile-an-hour, freeway chase. Investigators said that the suspects collided

with two cars from the sheriff's department and four vehicles during a 20-mile trip.

### 364 Incidents

The Los Angeles Police Department reported that there were 364 incidents last year in which vehicles were used for assault on the city's streets.

There were 86 such encounters on surface streets in the first three months of this year, according to Richard Briggs, a police lieutenant.

The California Highway Patrol patrols the freeways, and it has not finished compiling the number of similar incidents in its jurisdiction.

"We don't know how many of these incidents really occur," Mr. Briggs said. "A lot of people don't report them."

Although officials said that accident records indicated that vehicles were being used for calculated assault more now than in previous years, they also said that they did not know why. However, they referred to a recent report indicating that traffic on most freeways here had recently increased to the highest volume ever.

### Freeway Frustration

Walter Haas, regional commander of the Highway Patrol, said: "There is more violence on the freeways now than there used to be. I think a lot of it occurs because of frustration. People get stuck in traffic; someone cuts them off; their frustration gets the better of them."

The Prime Minister is not required to schedule an election until the five-year mandate of his party, the Liberals, approaches an end in July of next year. It has been customary, however, for Canadian governments to go to the people at least every four years.

"I would just say that an election next fall is possible, but I don't exclude the possibility of an election next spring," Mr. Trudeau said in reply to attempts by opposition members to pin him down to a more specific date.

Ignoring opposition jibes over political and economic developments adverse to the government, Mr. Trudeau said that he preferred to keep Parliament in session to deal with the serious problems facing the country, including important pending legislation.



NEW GENERAL—Col. Margaret Brewer, first woman to be promoted to rank of general in the U.S. Marine Corps, receives her bars as brigadier general in Washington. Her mother, Anna Brewer, congratulates her while Marine Commandant Gen. Louis Wilson looks on.

### Pressure From Angry Voters

## Social Security Tax Rollback Is Voted

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has called on the State Department to close offices of the Palestine Liberation Organization in New York and Washington, alleging that the organization has illegally engaged in U.S. fund-raising activities.

Representatives of both offices denounced the move as a Jewish attempt to silence the PLO.

The league's general counsel, Arnold Foster, said in a letter to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that the local PLO representative, Hamid Hussein, raised funds in a recent appearance at Oklahoma State University. Mr. Hussein opened the office here a month ago.

Mr. Foster also said that the PLO observer mission attached to the United Nations recently sponsored fund-raising events on two occasions in the New York area.

Mr. Hussein refused comment on the specific charges but said that the allegation about his appearance at Oklahoma State was part of a Zionist campaign of slander and lies to try to close the office.

The money from the general income tax would be used only to fund the hospital-insurance portion of the Social Security trust fund. The bill would not affect the funding of the retirement or disability insurance portions.

Yesterday's action was the first formal step Congress has taken to reverse December's increases in payroll taxes.

Voter anger over the higher payroll taxes has caused a flurry in Congress that has sent many members clamoring for a rollback of the increases. Yesterday's measure

would affect payroll tax rates for next year and 1980, but not this year, which went up in January.

The measure, which would cut payroll taxes by \$6.2 billion next year and \$8.3 billion in 1980, was designed as a stopgap, to mollify voters until the lawmakers review the tax to bolster the financial integrity of the Social Security trust fund.

The committee said it will act again next year.

Its legislation would make these changes in the Social Security tax rates and wage bases now scheduled.

For next year, the bill would cut the payroll tax rate to 5.85 per cent—the same rate that prevailed last year—from the 6.13 per cent rate scheduled under current law. The bill also would reduce the amount of wages subject to the tax from the scheduled \$22,900 to \$21,900.

For 1980, the payroll tax rate would remain at 5.85 per cent instead of the scheduled 6.13 per cent, and the wage base would rise only to \$23,900, instead of the \$25,900 now on the books for that year.

The combination of actions would cut the maximum amount the government can collect in payroll taxes from any one person to \$1,281.15 next year, instead of \$1,403.77, and to \$1,398.15 in 1980, down from \$1,587.67. In both cases, the actions would cut the scheduled increase in half.

For those earning less than \$16,500—the maximum wage base last year—the measure effectively would roll Social Security taxes back to last year's levels and keep them there through 1980. By comparison, the payroll tax this year amounts to 6.05 per cent of the first \$17,700 in wages.

The availability of federal money for an energy project made the idea of alcohol production even more attractive. Last July, Mr. Turner obtained a grant for \$86,000 from the Office of Minority Business Enterprise in the Commerce Department.

At the moment, they are using commercially ground corn as the primary feedstock for the still, but they hope to perfect a process that will allow them to use excess or spoiled vegetables.

### Alcohol as Energy Source

## Alabama Co-op's Still Is Legal

By Ernest Holsendorph

SELMA, Ala. (NYT)—Albert Hubbard could not recall exactly how many of his 47 years he had spent in jail for making corn whisky illegally, but he scoffed at the idea that he had ever been a moonshiner.

"A moonshiner is somebody who sells the stuff by the pint, often to revenue agents, but I was a liquor man—I always sold it in batches like 200 gallons."

This wholesaler in homemade alcohol, who says he has gone straight since 1957, has come out of retirement to join the teetotaler, Albert Turner, and an organization of beleaguered black farmers in a project to help this depressed farm community.

Their project is a homemade still that produces hundreds of gallons of high-test alcohol, which they are using to power tractors, cars and trucks.

As Mr. Hubbard pattered about, cooking the mash of ground corn, yeast, water and special enzymes, two federal agents from the Treasury Department's Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Branch looked on.

The still is secured with government seals and the collection tank is equipped with a meter that measures every ounce of grain alcohol, or ethanol, that is removed. Agents have the habit of dropping in often.

The agents, Richard Mochow and Dexter Jones, looked over the shoulders of Mr. Turner and Mr. Hubbard recently as they measured the alcohol content. It was 160 proof.

### Not Fit to Drink

When the agents left to go to the office and study the operation's books, Mr. Hubbard said, "Believe it or not, they think we're drinking this stuff—this stuff ain't fit to drink."

Mr. Turner, head of the cooperative, says that the farmers have something larger in mind than drinking. When the co-op experienced two poor seasons of crop production recently, he said, the leaders tried to think of ways to cut their costs and increase income.

"After reading about how the Europeans used alcohol for vehicles in World War II, we began looking into it."

The availability of federal money for an energy project made the idea of alcohol production even more attractive. Last July, Mr. Turner obtained a grant for \$86,000 from the Office of Minority Business Enterprise in the Commerce Department.

At the moment, they are using commercially ground corn as the primary feedstock for the still, but they hope to perfect a process that will allow them to use excess or spoiled vegetables.

### Fervent Advocate

Most farmers in the cooperative produce vegetables, mostly pickling cucumbers, on their small plots, some of which are only about 10 acres.

Mr. Turner, who helped the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. do political organizing in this area in preparation for the march from Selma to Montgomery in the 1960s, is a fervent advocate of alcohol as a gasoline extender.

Mr. Turner and other supporters of alcohol use went to Washington in a caravan last fall to demonstrate their uses of the fuel. Mr. Turner drove his old green John Deere tractor, which runs on straight alcohol, up to the Capitol steps.

Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., a strong supporter of "gasohol," was impressed and invited Mr. Turner to

testify before a Senate subcommittee about the project.

Although the petroleum industry, as well as chemical experts, assert that alcohol is too expensive to serve as an alternative to gasoline, Mr. Turner says that his community project may be sensible financially.

Many fuel-industry analysts say that a commercial-alcohol industry that produced and relied on methanol, a form of alcohol produced from coal or natural gas, might be more feasible. But more studies remain to be done.

Meanwhile, Mr. Turner says that he believes there will always be a place for community-based plants to deal in ethanol as an extender.

"I'll leave the big picture to the government, but I have seen what we can do here on the local scene."

## Coal Strike Said to Cost U.S. Consumers Millions

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI)—Utility companies may have overcharged consumers \$100 million for emergency electrical power in the 10-day coal strike last winter, according to federal energy officials.

William Lindsey of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission told a Senate subcommittee yesterday that the \$100 million in addition charges for transmitting power between utilities were pyramided and then passed on to consumers.

These costs, Mr. Lindsey said, were not related to the actual cost of transmission, and in many instances were simply passed to consumers.

His disclosure came at hearings called by Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, a day after the commission issued a report saying that some utilities in the industrial heartland states had hit by the coal strike engaged in extraordinary operating and billing practices.

"An unprecedented amount of power was bought and sold by the utilities, and on each sale the utility added on a charge running from 10 per cent to 43 per cent," Mr. Metzenbaum said.

An electrical power was shifted from one utility company to another, charges added by each company averaged 10 per cent, the commission said in a report. Most of these charges, in turn, were passed to consumers in fuel-adjustment charges.

The states most severely affected by the longest coal strike in United Mine Workers' history were Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Michigan, Illinois, and Tennessee.

Commission officials have said

that refunds to consumers could result from a full-scale audit of billing practices by a number of major electrical suppliers in the affected region.

Mr. Lindsey said that utilities charged nearly half a billion dollars for emergency purchases during the strike, about \$100 million of which resulted from the add-on charges for transmitting power.

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## No Voluntary Austerity — Yet

Mr. Meany's negative response to President Carter's appeal for labor cooperation in checking inflation was to be expected. Labor and management always insist that their own rewards, whether wages or prices from the economy are not primary contributors to inflation.

And while management can sometimes be bulldozed into moderation by a combination of government pressures and public opinion, the unions are much more resistant. They are, in no small degree, public opinion: they elect, to a considerable extent, government, and their leaders, themselves usually elected, are fearful of rivals making stronger appeals to the membership.

This constitutes a grave weakness in any "jawbone" system of inflation controls. And it is also an obstacle to and an impediment for legalized wage and price limits. It takes the imminence of a major disaster, as in Britain or New York City, to produce voluntary acceptance of moderation — and that is usually limited.

To be sure, there can be no moral argument for the old system in which workers were the first to pay for any business recession, and firings and wage cuts brought down prices without seriously damaging the owners of the enterprises. In Argentina, which has a situation that is unusual today in that its government has sought to create profits and

stimulate investment while holding down wages, the effect on the workers is painfully evident.

But it is also true that nothing can be accomplished if both labor and management say to one another: "After you." Wage rises, however justified, do stimulate prices all along the line — including food prices which are a principal part of the mounting rise in living costs in the United States. This is not primarily because of higher labor costs in an increasingly mechanized agriculture but the manner in which wages influence costs down the line to the consumer, for transportation, preparation, sales, etc.

So Mr. Meany surprised no one when his candid talk with Mr. Carter ended in no compliance with the President's request. The Carter guidelines for prices and wages are likely to remain rhetorical signposts which will be largely ignored — unless there are some legal means to validate them, which will be very difficult to enact or to enforce, or unless the pulling and hauling of labor and management sends inflation to a point that can frighten both of them, which might be disastrous.

It would seem that some legal process should be sought; it has its difficulties and its dangers — but they are not as bad as the alternatives.

## Breaking the Cyprus Deadlock

Some three weeks have passed since the Turkish Cypriot community submitted new proposals for resolving the Cyprus problem. But the Greek Cypriots refuse even to come to the table to discuss them. The impression spreads that the Greeks are counting on the partial embargo on U.S. arms shipments to Turkey to induce a still better offer. They should be dissuaded from any such calculation.

We have supported the arms embargo for the narrow purpose of persuading Turkey to express its willingness to pull back its troops on the island. That, in turn, would permit a more equitable division of its territory between the Greek and Turkish communities. The embargo, however, should not become an obstacle to negotiation or a screen to protect unrealistic demands. There is a basis for negotiation in the Turkish plan and if the

Greek Cypriots persist in refusing to take it seriously, Congress should lift the embargo, as the administration has already requested. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee was wise Wednesday to resist a change, for the time being, but the Greek Cypriots would be wise not to misinterpret the vote ...

The Turkish Cypriots say that everything about their proposal is negotiable. But it is unlikely that they can be moved very far from the outlines of their proposed constitution. Nor should they be. There is no reason, however, why they should not be pressed to yield more territory.

The Greek Cypriots will never know how much more until they engage the Turks in serious discussions. Those discussions should proceed, and if the U.S. embargo now gets in the way, it should be removed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Congress and the Korea Probe

Congress stands in imminent danger of losing its grip altogether on its investigation of Korean influence-peddling and of opening itself fairly to the charge of covering up.

In one step undercutting the investigation, the House International Relations Committee last week approved an administration request, pending for seven months, to transfer \$800 million in arms to South Korea as U.S. ground forces withdraw over five years. In a second step, Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., dropped objections to official financing of a nuclear purchase by Korea; earlier he had insisted that Seoul first provide suitable congressional access to certain persons, notably former ambassador Kim Dong Jo. And on Wednesday, the House rejected a bid to cut agricultural aid to South Korea despite a plea by Special Counsel Leon Jaworski that the House strengthen his hand in bargaining for Korean cooperation with the influence inquiry by making the cut.

Each of these steps has its reason. The arms transfer makes security sense. The nuclear deal has a strong economic rationale. The agricultural measure came up under circumstances (in a budget resolution) and sponsorship (by Rep. Bruce Caputo, R-N.Y.) variously distasteful to members of both parties.

A case can be made, moreover, that since Korea did induce rice dealer Tongsun Park to testify, Congress owed Korea some response. The cumulative effect of these concessions by Congress is, nonetheless, to call into question its determination to clean house.

In particular, investigators have yet to gain access to former envoy Kim Dong Jo, which Mr. Jaworski has identified as critical — not

merely because Mr. Kim, like Mr. Park, stands accused of giving money to congressmen but because Mr. Kim, unlike Mr. Park, is without question an official Korean agent. The Constitution specifically bars legislators from accepting gifts from foreign agents.

The conviction of one bribed congressman and the indictment of another have conveyed an impression that the influence investigations have done their job. Another impression is gaining that South Korea has been harassed long enough, and perhaps unfairly, and it is time to repair the important Korean-U.S. diplomatic tie; the administration holds that view. Yet the reputation of the House, and of several dozen past and present members, and of its leadership will remain under a cloud if the inquiry is not pressed further.

Specifically, more must be done to obtain direct communication with Kim Dong Jo. If he does not choose, as he could, to waive the immunity that everyone agrees is due him under the Vienna Convention, then surely he can do better than offer a telephone interview with the Speaker of the House. The House has several possible ways, by resolutions or action on legislation, to affect any Korean inclination to conclude that the heat is off.

Otherwise, Mr. Jaworski, whose service depends for its effectiveness entirely on the cooperation of the group he is investigating, would seem to have no alternative but to explain why he is unable to pursue further, and still less wind up, an investigation that House leaders as well as members implored him to conduct. It would then be up to the voters to judge whether the honor of the House has been redeemed.

WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

## Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 13, 1903

NEW YORK—This city is in fine health and humor. Statistics gathered by the Board of Health show a population of 3,732,903, a gain of 295,701 in three years. At the present rate of increase the city will pass the 4-million mark before 1966. The birthrate is apparently rising, being 50 in 1,000 for the first four months of this year. The deathrate is falling and immigration is adding thousands yearly to the population. The statistically inclined are already figuring how soon Greater New York can overtake Greater London.

## Fifty Years Ago

May 13, 1928

PARIS—Defiant little Mars, god of seasons, sideshow of star gazers and Sussex witches, today is attracting more attention than ever before in the long history of astronomical mysteries. May and the summer promise to be a season of experiments in interplanetary aeronautics which again revive the age-old question of human life up around the center of our universe. The bustling activity of scientist-mechanics in France, the U.S. and Germany has already brought reports of gigantic sky-climbing machines nearing completion.



"Think Positively, Mezger! When Our Nuclear-Waste Disposal Plant Blew Up, It Also Probably Wiped Out Every Bubble-Headed Solar Energy Nut in the Country"

## Washington's 'Church-State' Relationship

By James Reston

**W**Ashington—The 8-8 tie in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on sending military airplanes to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia is a perfect example of the balanced senatorial mind. Whenever senators have to choose between politics and foreign policy, on secondary issues, they tend to come out dead even.

The Middle East plane issue is probably going to come out almost the same as the Panama Canal issue. Senators are going to allow the President to sell the planes, as they allowed him to settle the canal issue, by a very narrow vote. They don't want to take responsibility for opposing his foreign policy, but they don't want to take responsibility for approving it either, particularly if this means offending Israel and its supporters in the United States.

The 8-8 vote in the Foreign Relations Committee is an obvious cop-out. What the committee members have said to the President is: "Go ahead with your package deal but don't blame us." The issue is now up to the whole Senate, and the other senators will probably do the same: that is to say, postpone their votes until the very last minute, but go along with the President only if their votes are necessary to avoid a humiliating White House defeat.

## Church's Role

The most interesting and looking to the future probably the most significant thing in this 8-8 tie in the Foreign Relations Committee, was the performance of Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

With the retirement of Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama at the end of this year, Church will take over the chairmanship of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee at a time when the Congress is playing an increasingly important role in the conduct of international economic and political relations. Therefore, the State Department has been watching him with the utmost care, feeling that this Church-State relationship may be critical in the conduct of foreign relations in Washington in the coming years.

State is not reassured by the role Church has played in this controversy over the shipment of fighter and bomber planes to the Middle East. He was deeply involved with State and the White House in trying to avoid a bruising and probably losing battle between Carter and the Senate on the plane package.

And he was an influential voice in persuading State and the White House during several private conversations, to offer 20 additional F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel in order to compromise the issue and avoid, if possible, a political confrontation.

## Surprise

More important, once the Carter administration had agreed to provide more planes to Israel, and had a promise from Saudi Arabia that it would not base the promised F-15s at Tabuk, near the Israeli border, or transfer or allow their planes to be used against Israel, Church argued with his colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee that this compromise should be accepted, and the amended package deal approved by the Foreign Relations Committee.

This argument by Church, which was made with considerable passion, was influential, for example, in persuading Sen. Charles Percy, R-Mich., among others, to go along with the compromise, but when the vote came in the Foreign Relations Committee, Church voted against the compromise, to the surprise of Sens. Percy, McGovern, and others who thought he would go along with his own proposal.

Washington is fascinated, maybe excessively so, by this personal incident. It knows the power of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and how that power rises and falls with the character and personality of its chairman.

That committee has not been a powerful influence under John Sparkman in the last few years, or under Key Pittman in 1933-41, or under Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, 1933-55. But under the elder Henry Cabot Lodge, 1914-25, Walter George of Georgia, Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan and William Fulbright of Arkansas, it has been a power in the land.

And also, there was Sen. William Borah of Idaho, who presided over the Senate Foreign Relations Committee from 1925 to 1933. Borah was one of what Woodrow Wilson called "the little band of willful men" who opposed the Versailles Treaty at the end of the First World War and helped to defeat U.S. participation in the League of Nations.

What is interesting is that Borah practiced law in Boise, Idaho, where Frank Church was born 54 years ago. He was a hero of

Church's youthful years and Borah rose to fame in the Senate as "the Great Opposer." But Borah was also an early advocate of disarmament and the outlawing of war, of the recognition of the Soviet Union, and he opposed intervention in Latin America to collect U.S. financial investments.

Watching Frank Church move

into the chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and possibly observing his increasing influence on Middle Eastern and other foreign policy questions, even his friends are asking whether he is

another Borah, or a Fulbright, or a Vandenberg or what?

At 54, recklessly handsome, courteous of manner, and powerfully diplomatic of speech, Church is a controversial figure in Washington now, particularly so after his ambiguous performance on the Middle East planes deal. But he is now coming into his own at the Foreign Relations Committee, to the dismay of the State Department, which is now wondering where this new Church-State relationship may be going in the coming years.

## Some Terra Is Still Incognita

By John Noble Wilford

**N**EW YORK—The world, they say, has been explored and discovered. It has been circumnavigated by ship, airplane and space craft. Its continents have been delineated and traversed, photographed and mapped. Its seas have been crossed and islands fixed by latitude and longitude. The world, so they say, has been made known to those who live there.

Still, there are explorers. There are people who leave the safe and known behind and seek the experience of an unknown, a beckoning mountain peak or desert vastness, a jungle or remote island, a long voyage alone, a grueling trek across the arctic ice. They seek to do something that has never been done before because it has never been done before.

The Japanese explorer Naomii Uemura is such a man. He has rafted alone 4,000 miles down the Amazon and made the longest one-man dogged trip, 7,500 miles from Greenland to Alaska. He has scaled alone the highest peaks on four continents: Kilimanjaro in Africa, Aconcagua in South America, Mont Blanc in Europe and Mount McKinley in North America. He has also stood at the summit of Everest, but there was no alone.

Plans to embark next October from Plymouth with a party of young explorers aboard the Eye of the Wind, a 150-ton steel-hulled brigantine. The ship will serve as a base for exploratory excursions inland at Panama, the Galapagos Islands, Papua-New Guinea and the Sudan.

## Research

Another trend of contemporary exploration, says William Graves, senior assistant editor in charge of expeditions for National Geographic magazine, is toward the solo expedition and toward youth. He cited the experience of Robyn Davidson, who crossed the Western Desert of Australia at age 25, alone and by camel. Her 1,700-mile journey, described in the May issue of National Geographic, was a case of "exploring humanity as well as geography," Mr. Graves said.

Many amateur explorers, young

and old alike, have been attracted to pay-your-way research expeditions. The University of California Research Expedition Program, headquartered at Berkeley, has a schedule of 13 such projects this year, from archeological mapping in Egypt, to hunting fossils in Nevada, studying monkeys in the Lesser Antilles and examining the flora of New Caledonia.

Other opportunities for exploration abound — in Antarctica, in the Himalayas, in southern New Zealand, interior Africa and, some say, in Loch Ness.

As Sir Edmund Hillary, who was the first to climb Everest and the first to make an overland tractor journey to the South Pole, once said: "You don't have to be a fantastic sort of hero to do certain sorts of things. You can be just an ordinary chap, sufficiently motivated to do interesting and challenging things."

## Letters

## Solar Energy

Prof. Georgescu-Roegen's letter (IHT, May 12) on solar energy requires emphatic rectification:

It is false that solar energy systems all depend on other energy forms, collectors, for thermal heating or cooling, use gas, oil or electricity — but less than half that used by conventional burners, which also run on electricity.

For heating water and area in homes and industry, the world presently is simply burning away over 60 per cent of all oil and gas being produced. What will be come of the petrochemical industry that makes all plastic, etc. and needs oil as a basic raw-material if we continue to let remaining hydrocarbons go up in smoke?

Yes we still have very large tar, sand and shale fields from which to extract oil, but at a cost of \$15-517 per barrel, considerably above OPEC prices, which brought the entire West to a sobering halt in 1973.

The capital requirement for extraction and development of oil, some \$1.5 billion by 1990 for the free world is considerably more than estimated to implant serious solar utilization.

The sun is, furthermore, inexhaustible, pollution-free and has the promise of freeing the consumer from monthly bills for energy after an increasingly viable initial expenditure which he makes from savings out of reduced or eliminated oil bills. It is difficult to understand why the natural enthusiasm generated by these genuine prospects is so adamantly questioned by some who inadvertently prove to be uninformed on the subject.

MICHEL GREEVEN.

Amsterdam.

cause "charity fared well too," and will get a munificent sum which "may" be over \$30,000.

Can anyone wonder why one Frenchman in five identifies with the Communists?

FRANCIS M.S. PEEL.

Mahe, Seychelles.

The longsword...

BRAVO! IHT invented the longest word in any language of the world: "expected to return to panama main response to promises by the government to dismember it and criminal charges."

Keep up the good work.

MURHAF JOUEJATI.

Zurich.

Not Funny

In your last April issue you published a cartoon which linked the fate of the Palestinians to the Holocaust.

If a journal of the PLO or other terrorists had printed those "funny" pictures one might have understood it was in the distinguished 1973: it was an intolerable disgrace.

DR. H. LAMM.

Rare'

Re: Oliphant Cartoon (IHT, April 29):

It is so rare to see any sympathetic word, or less, action on behalf of the Palestinian refugees, that it was reassuring that we can express horror and indignation over the sufferings of a minority, albeit they not be Jews.

We can certainly use more unbiased and critical interpretation of the Israeli point of view and that of the much neglected "Arab" one.

BARBARA BEECH.

Brussels.

Democracy failed in Italy 11 years before it failed in Germany. 14 years before it failed in Spain.

"The Fascists," says George Urban, "were able to say that they had never been tried in government — but the Communists ... have ruled the Soviet Union for 60 and the east-central European countries for 30 years, and the results are a catalog of mismanagement and horrors unparalleled for scale in human history."

\* \* \* \* \*

Refuses to Step Down

## Henry Ford Denies Bribe Of Indonesian Officials

DETROIT, May 12 (UPI)—Auto magnate Henry Ford II has denied new charges that the company bribed Indonesian officials, and denounced as "blatant untruths" accusations that he and other top Ford Motor Co. officials engaged in illegal bribes and kickbacks.

In a courtroom-style exchange at the company's annual stockholders' meeting, yesterday, Mr. Ford brushed aside an attorney's suggestion that he abdicate as chairman of the firm that his grandfather founded 75 years ago, until his name is cleared.

Mr. Ford is accused in a \$50-million New York lawsuit of taking

### Vietnam Exile In U.S. Denies Spying Charge

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 12 (UPI)—A Vietnamese expatriate accused of spying for Hanoi denied the charges yesterday and said that his correspondence with Vietnamese in France was merely an effort to improve U.S.-Vietnamese relations.

David Truong told a U.S. District Court jury that his heavy correspondence with the Association of Vietnamese in Paris was solely to benefit Vietnamese refugees. Mr. Truong said that he and the refugees had a mutual interest in fostering closer ties between Vietnam and the United States.

"I was doing all of this on my own. I strongly feel that in my position I should help rebuild Vietnam and bring Americans and Vietnamese closer together," Mr. Truong said.

Mr. Truong and Ronald Humphrey, a former U.S. Information Agency official, are charged with conspiring to funnel a mass of classified State Department cables to a Hanoi spy network based in Paris.

### In Bid to Relax Political Tension

## East Bloc's Barriers on Religion Easing

By Murray Sceger

BERLIN—East Germany is the latest East European state to ease restrictions on its churches and religious believers. Observers see the development as part of a movement to relax internal political tension throughout the Communist East bloc.

The signs of liberalization are evident as well in Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary and Poland.

At the opposite ends of the spectrum in Eastern Europe—though not members of the Soviet-dominated bloc—are isolated, independent Albania, which bans any expression of religious belief, and Yugoslavia, the only Eastern European nation with official diplomatic ties to the Vatican.

In the two months since East German Communist party chief Erich Honecker held a historic meeting with leaders of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the country's dominant religious sect, believers have been advised that longtime judicial barriers against them will be removed and they will be given equal status with nonbelievers.

Barred from Jobs

The Lutherans have complained for decades that church members have been systematically barred from jobs at universities and other institutions of higher learning and from promotions at work—restrictions typical of Communist states that declare atheism to be official policy.

By meeting with the church delegation headed by Senior Bishop Albrecht Schenck, Mr. Honecker culminated a process of reconciliation triggered by the self-immolation of the Rev. Oskar Brusewitz in August, 1976. The state has promised to allow the building of new churches in new residential

### Church Council Assails Nazism

MINNEAPOLIS, May 12 (UPI)—The Governing Board of the National Council of Churches has repudiated new signs of Nazism in the United States and has begun discussion of a resolution to condemn a Southern resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan.

The 252-member policymaking body debated a resolution about Nazism for nearly two hours in two sessions yesterday, rewrote and broadened it to cover all anti-Semitism and finally passed it unanimously.

A move to condemn resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan in the same resolution was redirected into a separate resolution, expected to come up for action today.

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DUCKY DEFENSES—Gray concrete blocks of the Swiss defense line took on a more colorful look after authorities of the village of Augst invited kindergarten children to apply their artistic talents to the anti-tank obstacles.

### Granite Firm Fails in U.S.

CONCORD, N.H., May 12 (UPI)—The last company in New Hampshire to provide granite to the building trade has gone out of business because insufficient demand.

Assets of the Swenson Building Granite Co., whose predecessors provided granite for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and many of New York City's historic buildings, will be auctioned June 8 by the Merrimack County Savings Bank.

The company was separated four years ago from the John Swenson Granite Co., founded in 1893, which now mainly provides granite for curbstones.

### Black Jurist Denies It

## FBI Memo Says a Judge Helped Discredit Muslims

CHICAGO, May 12 (UPI)—Federal District Judge James Parsons, who in 1961 became the first black ever named to the federal bench, was utilized by the FBI in a counterintelligence program to discredit the Black Muslims in the 1960s, FBI documents indicate.

Memos to late FBI Director J.

Edgar Hoover from Martin Johnson, who at the time was special agent in charge of the FBI's Chicago office, disclose that Judge Parsons, at the FBI's request, repeatedly criticized the Black Muslims, then also known as the Nation of Islam, as racist and violent.

Judge Parsons, now chief judge for the northern Illinois district, denied yesterday that the FBI asked him to make the statements.

"There were occasions quite early in the '60s when I was critical of the Muslim movement, but under no circumstances did the FBI ever ask me to speak," Judge Parsons said. "I think the documents reflect the fact that I had been threatened back in '63 by the Muslims. I was anxious to be constantly informed about them, and I had a complete FBI file on them."

### 'Cooperation'

A memo dated Jan. 22, 1969, released under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act, said the Chicago FBI office "has always been on the alert for methods by which the NOI [Nation of Islam] could be directed or disrupted. As is evidenced by the present cooperation with Parsons this policy continues."

A memo dated Dec. 12, 1968, said "Chicago continues to maintain periodic contact" with Judge Parsons, who was "approved by the Bureau for counterintelligence use sometime ago."

"When I asked her to go skiing, her eyes shine with happiness," says the the ad. "So did my eyes. Then she said she preferred to go to Hokkaido and suddenly a cold wind blew into my heart." The ro-

gue continues: "I am a man who

has been received at the Vatican by the Pope.

Mr. Gierek, the party chief, held

his first meeting with the cardinal in November and a few days later he was received at the Vatican by the Pope.

• ROMANIA: Monsignor Luigi Poggi, representing the Vatican, recently held talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian leader. Diplomatic observers believe Bucharest also is attempting to relax tensions. The largest religious community in Romania—30 million—belongs to the Romanian Orthodox Church, which is given considerable freedom and does not oppose the government. However, the Uniate Church—Eastern rite Roman Catholics—was banned and its property seized in 1948, while the Latin rite Roman Catholics worship under difficult conditions because their church lacks an official charter. Diplomatic sources believe the Vatican is attempting to win a new charter for the Latin rite church. Revival of the Uniate Church is less likely.

• HUNGARY: It has gone fur-

ther in reconciling with the Vatican by establishing relations just a step below the formal diplomatic level, approving the appointment of a new archbishop and other bishops in 1976 and winning the return ear-

• YUGOSLAVIA: An inde-

pendent Catholic nation, its largest

number of believers are Orthodox

and Roman Catholic—7 million in

each group—but there is a signifi-

cant Moslem minority. Although

the state does not encourage

religious training, belief is consid-

ered a private, personal question.

Restrictions on religious practice

vary with the considerable auto-

nomy granted the different republics

and regions in Yugoslavia.

• BULGARIA: The general eas-

ing of church-state relations in East

Europe has had little impact in Bul-

garia although a Vatican representa-

tive was received there last year.

Orthodox believers are estimated to

represent nearly 60 per cent of the

population, with Moslems the sec-

ond largest group at more than 10

per cent. Jewish, Protestant and

Roman Catholic believers together

may be only 2 per cent.

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## Japan Loan Sharks Do Well in Recession Climate

By William Chapman

TOKYO, May 9 (WP)—Masoko Hotta's tragedy began nearly three years ago when she borrowed \$400 for household expenses from a loan shark in her home town in central Japan.

Unable to pay it back, she borrowed again, never daring to tell her husband, until last November, when she was \$6,400 in debt and the loan shark was demanding the deed to her house. In despair, Mrs. Hotta strangled her 2-year-old daughter and tried twice to commit suicide.

Such calamities are more and more common in Japan, where a national scandal is building up over the country's voracious and largely unregulated loan sharks. Police report a growing number of suicides, marital breakups and even family slayings caused by rising consumer debt during the recession.

The loan shark cases are relatively new in Japan, an ugly and often bizarre outgrowth of the country's rise to prosperity in the last decade. Moneylending is an almost unregulated enterprise in which companies can legally charge up to 109.5 per cent in annual interest. The actual average charged is about 73 per cent. Rates in the United States now range between 18 and 24 per cent, depending on state law.

### Shaming Debtors

The crisis for the Japanese borrower usually comes when the loan sharks, many of whom have gangster connections, put on pressure for repayments. Sometimes the collector merely stands in the borrower's house loudly demanding the money, hoping to shame the delinquent debtor before their neighbors.

Others take more drastic action. A 35-year-old restaurant manager in Osaka last year failed to pay back about \$900. Two gangsters, according to the national police agency, broke the shutters, doors, windows and furniture at his shop. In Chiba, a Tokyo suburb, five men threatened to break the legs and hands of a 49-year-old man who owed nearly \$7,000.

A couple gassed themselves and their three children when they became unable to pay home loans that the husband had taken from several moneylenders. A housewife borrowed more than \$6,000 from eight loan sharks to pay her children's hospital bills and ended up running away from the family home.

Some authorities blame the frantic borrowing on the capricious buying habits in Japan's new consumer-oriented society. The loan companies, as they do everywhere, play on the consumers' desire for new television sets, golf clubs and vacations.

### Imaginative Ad

A colorful and imaginative sub-

way ad by the Promiss Company

describes a low-salaried man's

plight when he invites his girl

friend to go on a ski vacation.

"When I asked her to go skiing, her eyes shine with happiness," says the the ad. "So did my eyes. Then she said she preferred to go to Hokkaido and suddenly a cold wind blew into my heart." The ro-

mance could be saved, suggested

the ad, by borrowing liberally from Promiss.

But there is also evidence that many Japanese get entangled with loan sharks for what is considered normal living expenses. Police say the most victims are housewives and, according to a survey, nearly two-thirds of their loans are for the necessities of life, such as food, rent, clothing and medical bills.

The salary-earner—Japan's middle and lower-echelon business employees—has a different reason for borrowing. He is expected to entertain his office workers after hours in bars and food shops. Unlike higher ranking executives, he is not entitled to charge those costs to an expense account, so he borrows from the loan shark. According to a loan company official, it is not uncommon for some of these people to be indebted to 15 or 20 different

sharks involved in the lending business. About 10 per cent of those firms accused of exceeding the 109.5 per cent maximum legal rate are known to have criminal ties. The underworld also supplies some of the hard-boiled collectors, some of them beefy former wrestlers, who terrify the borrowers, police say.

Under present law, anyone can become a moneylender simply by filing a notice with the National Police Agency. No questions are asked and no license is issued.

A reform movement has encouraged the Komeito, or Clean Government party, to propose registration of lenders and police authority to reject applications of those with known criminal convictions. Yet the party's bill, which was introduced last year, would not lower the 109.5-per-cent interest rate maximum.

Until recently, the Japanese government tolerated the loan sharks

with its customary laissez-faire attitude toward business and made sure that no foreign competition was allowed into the country.

### Dose of Competition

Two years ago, however, the government decided that a dose of Western-style competition might be healthy and began permitting U.S. consumer finance companies to operate here. Two have opened for business and four more have been certified. They charge only 48 per cent interest, a real bargain in Japan but still far above U.S. rates.

Shigeru Kimura, general manager of the Japan-Hawaii Finance Co., subsidiary of a Hawaiian loan company, said that business has been brisk since his do5 to 20 loans with Japanese firms and he routinely turns them down. "When they come to us they are beyond help," Mr. Kimura said.

Increasingly, police are finding

gangsters involved in the lending business. About 10 per cent of those firms accused of exceeding the 109.5 per cent maximum legal rate are known to have criminal ties. The underworld also supplies some of the hard-boiled collectors, some of them beefy former wrestlers, who terrify the borrowers, police say.

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Shigeru

## Around the Galleries in Paris and London

## Paris

Takis, ARC Paris, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Ave. du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to June 11. Takis has been working for some years on pieces in which magnetic forces cause one object to strike another. Taken individually, these pieces were hardly more than gadgets. But set all together in a large space—huge gongs, sheets of metal plate and strings which metal splits strike at random intervals—they produce an imposing, occasionally fearful music of crashing worlds. Each piece constitutes one note in this collection of sounds, and only their collective presence can produce the actual effect.

some of the paintings, and an occasional touch of humor.

Merkado, Galerie Roger d'Amécourt, 4 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 4, to May 31.

Or show are chiefly sculptures. Merkado uses vertical sheets of plexiglass to symbolize space as opposed to the fullness of matter. The sculptures themselves are diagrammatic constructions in which, for instance, a nylon thread runs through the plexiglass on an erratic course and emerges from it to serve as support for a cone, which naturally gives the impression of being an object in flight. Other works are entirely made of metal, but the cone is a pervasive presence with a symbolic function.

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Elisabeth Abrams, Les Arts Plastiques Modernes, 41 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to June 4.

This is the first Paris show of this young American artist, whose works have a narrative quality and show attention both to a certain form of photographic fidelity and to mood. The result is often attractive, especially in the sparser beach scenes where one or two solitary figures move or stand reflectively in the cool light. There are also more austere works which are closer to the photorealist line. There is a certain nostalgia in the allusiveness of

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

## London

Wilson Georges Nassif, Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, London SW 1, to May 19.

Though he has shown many times worldwide, from Poland to his native Brazil, from Rome to Washington, this is Nassif's first London exhibition. Working principally as a wood engraver (his colored work in this genre, though very different in feeling and appearance, is technically the equal of the Japanese), he also shows some excellent drawings, which have a bright and hopeful calm absent from his complex and frenetic prints.

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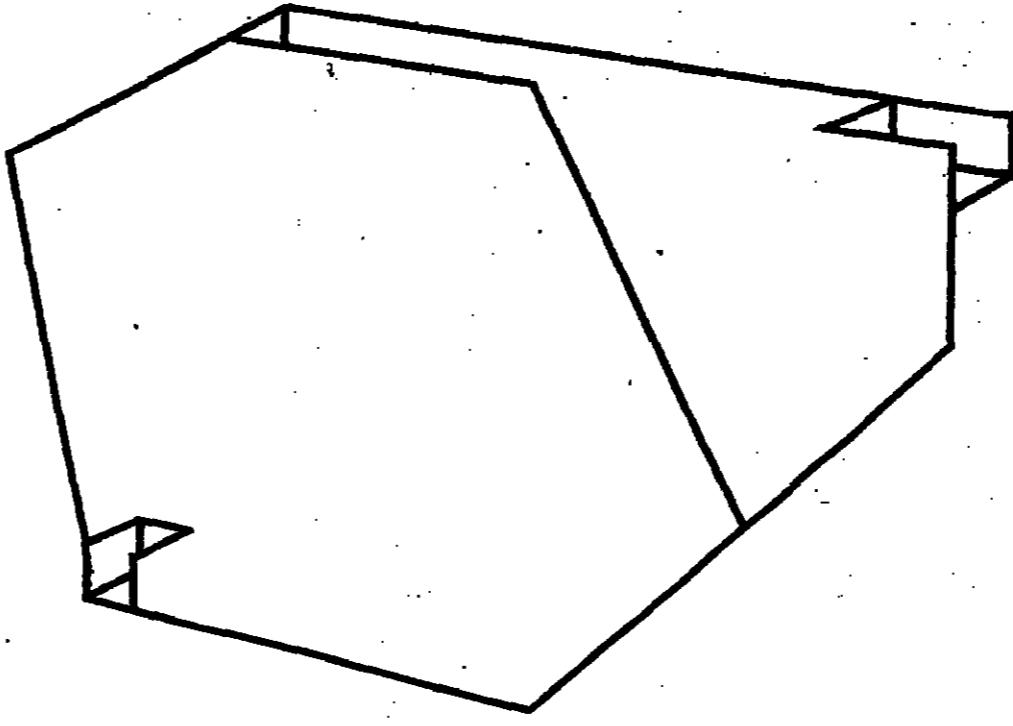
Twenty Masterpieces from the National László Collection, Wildenstein, 147 New Bond Street, London W 1, to May 26.

This loan exhibition in aid of the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery Appeal Fund is a small part of the decorated Robinson collection, and the choice pieces are from among that part of the collection now belonging to one of St. Joseph Robinson's grandsons. It includes a "Last Judgment" attributed to Fra Angelico, Piero di Cosimo's "Story of Jason," with a companion painting on the same theme by Bartolomeo di Giovanni; a couple of enchanting idylls by Boucher; two Dutch genre paintings by Ochtervelt; and an early, minor but most pleasing landscape by Gainsborough.

\*\*\*

Aldridge Haddock/Vito Capone, Woodstock Gallery, 16 Woodstock Street, London W 1, to May 26.

Aldridge Haddock, ex-R.A.F. fighter pilot and currently medical practitioner, is an abstract painter of considerable force. Making organic, complexly textured images, he gives them titles which emphasize the deliberate multiplicity of meanings inherent in each painting. Vito Capone, whose first London show this is, contributes a group of mixed-media figurations



Charcoal drawing on paper (1977) by Nigel Hall, on show in London.

of great power, condensed into very small spaces.

Great Images of British Printmaking, Robin Carton, 9 Lancashire Court, New Bond Street, London W 1, to May 30.

This show comprises some 60 major graphics from Thomas Bewick's magisterial "Chillingham Bull" and Blake's engraving of the Canterbury pilgrims through Palmer, Calvert and Whistler to early etchings by Graham Sutherland and the pastoral evocations of Paul Drury. A soft-backed book with texts by Raymond Lister illustrates every print in the exhibition.

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British Printmakers 1820-1940 and Printing in 19th and 20th-Century France, Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond Street, London W 1, to May 30.

In the ground-floor gallery, the large display of almost 300 British

prints includes two groups of particular interest, the "Russian Ballet" suite of six colored lithographs (1919) by David Bomberg, which he made to accompany his own poems in praise of Diaghilev's return to England; and colored woodcuts in the Fumurist manner by the much underestimated Claude Flight (1881-1955). In the lower gallery, French printmakers include Lautrec, Rouault, Renoir, Delacroix, Corot, Cézanne and Picasso in a choice compilation of some 50 images.

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Bryan Kneale/Alf Dunn, Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork Street, London W 1, to May 31.

Kneale's sculpture has taken a new and wholly unexpected direction in these four organic metal abstractions, entitled "Four Wall Sculptures from Vesalius" (Vesalius being the celebrated 16th-centu-

ry anatomist). Much more closely knit than his earlier work, material and idea are splendidly united in these important pieces. They are well complemented by a display of recent silkscreen prints by Alf Dunn.

\*\*\*

Nigel Hall, Annye Juda Fine Art, 11 Tottenham Mews, Tottenham Street, London W 1, to June 3.

Nigel Hall, working in painted aluminum, defines space and the silences between with an elegant and mathematical precision which is a joy to see. Tighter than his earlier work in the same mode, he builds up his constructions in situ, drawing as it were, in the air. The accompanying drawings, which are not sketches for sculpture but independent works of similar feeling to the sculpture, have a charcoal roughness about them comparable to Zen calligraphy.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

## Theater in London

## The Outrageous Fantasy Of 'Annie' Saves Show

By John Walker

LONDON, May 12 (IHT)—No musical that loves dogs and little children can be wholly good. But the Broadway success, "Annie," which has opened at the Victoria Palace, triumphs over a shaggy cur, which adds nothing to the story, and its precocious and diminutive chorus line whose high kicks are about three feet off the ground.

It works brilliantly, too, for an audience unfamiliar with the musical's origins in the comic strip, "Little Orphan Annie," and savaged by her uncomprehending family, stops parroting the opinions of others and begins to feel and think for herself.

It was the role of Beatie that first brought great acclaim to Joan Plowright, and it gets a fine performance from Francis Viner, particularly in conveying the character's confusion and vulnerability.

But the first two acts have a dogged repetitiveness that is neither convincing as a picture of working-class life nor interesting as theater.

At the Savoy Theatre, the charitable Sir Ralph Richardson is once again lending his talents to propelling up a thin West End play. Last year, it was "The Kingfisher." This year, it is Felicity Brown, and Jonathan Hale's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," which is a slight spy that's unconvincingly attempting to occupy the bleak world delineated by John Le Carre and Graham Greene. Richardson coasters along, extraordinary in his ordinariness, as a spy chief with a penchant for embroidery confronting his "family" of three agents, one of whom is a traitor.

The characters have the one-dimensional quality of comic strips, thus keeping reality at a distance. And the performances have an uncomplicated quality, with the villains extremely villainous and the heroes notably heroic in the amount of money they are prepared to spend.

## Mocking Adults

Sheila Hancock as the haridan Miss Hannigan, scourge of the orphans, so rots in her wickedness ("Did I hear happiness in her?" she growls incredulously) that she becomes a positive joy to watch. Andrea McArdle, who created the role for the Broadway production, is a little stolid as Annie except when she sings. The other children act with an unselfconscious precision, at their best when mocking adults.

David Mitchell's superb sets, gilding smoothly from one scene to another, conjure up a glamorous New York, a perfect fairy-tale city. Martin Charmin's direction is sharp and detailed, far more so than his often predictable lyrics. The exception is the song "We'd Like to Thank You," sung by the homeless and dispossessed, which has some of the savagery of Brecht-Weill collaborations and is the highlight of this exemplary musical.

Edward VIII, later the Duke of Windsor, suffered from degeneration of the sorta, a condition almost exclusive to smokers, and finally died of cancer of the throat. Nevertheless, the royal seal im-

plies endorsement. To the consumer, it guarantees a certain level of quality; it also contributes mightily to product images.

In a history of the company, Benson & Hedges acknowledges the impact of royal patronage on its success. Although Queen Victoria made smoking taboo in refined society, Edward VII, Prince of Wales, was often seen with a cigarette.

Warrants do not necessarily mean that a product is used by the Queen. The Queen does not smoke; the cigarettes are simply supplied to the royal household. But when it was reported recently that the four monarchs died from the effects of smoking, Renée Short, a member of Parliament, asked the Health Minister to request that the Queen withdraw the warrants. The minister refused.

Edward, Prince of Wales, was an enthusiastic smoker and it was his emergence as the stylish leading light in London life that greatly advanced sales and profoundly affected the future of Benson & Hedges.

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## The Art Market

## The Collector's Mentality At Victoria and Albert

By Souren Melikian

London, May 12 (IHT)—For some years, many museums in Western Europe have been complaining that they were fighting a losing battle in an inflationary art market. Soaring prices combined with inadequate funds left them helpless when confronted at auction and elsewhere with greedy dealers and oil millionaires. Less has been said about their own aptitude at playing the art game.

True, one can hardly hope these days to negotiate a major Rembrandt or Titian on the quiet at bargain prices. But that leaves a large area of little-publicized works of art whose creators or style are familiar to connoisseurs only. This is true of the majority of objects and furniture, which have been much less affected by inflation.

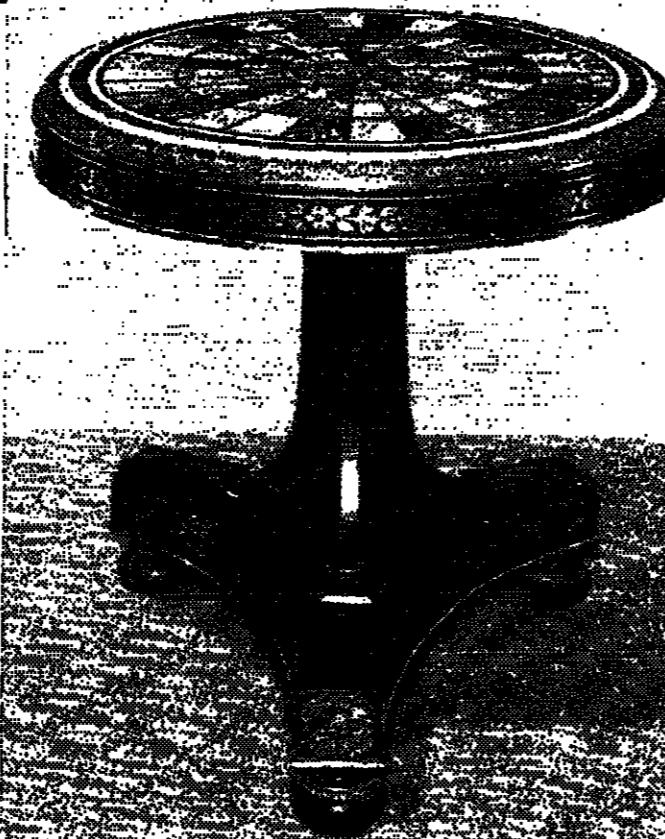
Yet, by and large, the museum record has not been brilliant—with some exceptions, among which is the Victoria and Albert Museum. Its last coup deserves to be thought about.

In March, the Leeds branch of Phillips' London's third auctioneering firm, announced that it was selling "the contents of Park Hall, Hayfield, Derbyshire" on April 3. The illustrated catalog tersely described the usual mixed assortment of good and not-so-good 18th and 19th-century furniture and objects d'art that fill almost any English "country house" built before the mid-19th century. This included odds and ends brought back by the 19th-century English from their Continental Grand Tours, among which there was "a Charles X ebonized and brass inlaid center table inset with hardstone specimen" (lot 117).

Clive Wainwright, a research assistant in furniture and woodwork at the Victoria and Albert, routinely thumbing through the catalogues as every collector normally does but few museum officials actually bother to do, gave the illustration a glance. The table, with its heavy circular top supported by a shaft widening as it goes down to reach the low tripod pedestal, did resemble the French type known as a "guéridon." But, on closer inspection, the hardstone top looked unusual with its bands radiating from a central disc and cut across by other concentric bands. Less French still was the band of raised brass encircling the marble top. And not in the least French were several motifs of the inlaid brass on the shaft and pedestal. On the latter, for instance, instead of the neo-classical "thyrsus," as art historians call stylized vine leaves, he distinctly saw hops substituted for vine leaves.

\* \* \*

This peculiar design, with its touch of naturalism, was familiar to Wainwright. Fourteen months before, he had published in *The Connoisseur* an article on Walter Scott's house, Abbotsford. This had led him to study the furniture designs of George Bullock. Now almost forgotten, Bullock revolutionized English cabinet design in the early 19th century, as Wainwright had demonstrated.



A rare table by 19th-century English craftsman George Bullock, recently acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum for £1,700.

But again a true collector, a sportsman always ready for new game, the heavy-handedness that afflicts the buying methods of many museums, their slowness where swiftness is of the essence, do not exist here. And both do more harm than the worst inflation.

The day when it is recognized that good museum people, or at

## Dining Out

## Hong Kong's New Food Thoroughfare

By Naomi Barry

HONG KONG (IHT)—Food Street is one of the most inspired real estate merchandising promotions ever developed. East or West.

Two weeks later, the department bought in the same way a "painted coffee 1890s," as Sotheby's Belgravia had described a lot in their auction of April 19. Its period is a good 30 years earlier, Wainwright believes, and it is probably by William Morris. The chest has applied silver leaf with daisies, nearly matching a textile design by him. If it is not Morris's own work, the department has acquired an excellent piece of a type it has not got, for £660, which is about what a dealer would like to pay for it, i.e., not much. If, on the other hand, research should confirm Wainwright's hunch, then it is another big score on the museum black-board.

This kind of intelligent policy is possible because the V and A has the collector's mentality—not the stiff pedantry plaguing so many institutions. Wainwright has been collecting for years. Thornton is not only an authority who writes books—admittedly an important side to museum people's activity—

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As for abortion, Mrs. Smith, who is the mother of seven and the grandmother of 18, "with two on the way," said: "We think it's taking a life. We believe in teaching our young people not to have relationships before marriage, and chastity after marriage. There is no

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## NatWest to Buy 75% Of New York Bank

NEW YORK, May 12 (UPI)—National Westminster Bank, the second largest bank in Britain, will acquire a 75-percent interest in New York-based National Bank of North America for \$300 million under a tentative agreement announced today.

The agreement marks the second proposed takeover of a large U.S. bank by a foreign bank in just over a month. In early April, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking agreed to buy control of Marine Midland Bank for \$200 million.

C.I.T. Financial Corp., owner of National Bank since 1965, said the sale of the controlling interest



Frank Reilly  
Manfred Nissen

## Survey Sees UN Code As Harmful

GENEVA, May 12 (AP-DJ)—A code of conduct proposed by developing countries for multinational corporations would lead to a severe curtailment of technology transfer to those states, a survey found.

The proposal, ironically, aims at increasing the flow of technology to developing countries and improving their ability to negotiate with multinationals for technology. The developing countries have submitted a detailed draft for such a code which is designed to stamp out allegedly abusive practices by technology suppliers such as export restrictions and excessively high prices.

Negotiations on the code are being held under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—a major forum for developing country demands for the creation of a new international economic order. If approved, the United Nations code would be an important part of the larger UN code of conduct for transnational corporations being prepared in New York.

Responding to a survey by Business International SA, the European unit of a New York research group, most corporations indicated they would return to the practice of exporting to developing countries—instead of transferring technology—if the final code is similar to that proposed by the developing nations. Two of the 50 companies questioned stressed that direct investment in developing countries would be significantly reduced if parent-subsidiary transfers were included in such a code.

India, Brazil, Argentina and Spain were identified as the states with the most difficult national legislation on transfer of technology. A British company said that the end result for a country such as India would be that it would "wind up with third-rate technology."

"If the adoption of a code were to be resolved by a simple numerical vote, the 'Group of 77' (developing countries) could impose its version of the code—a situation that the industrialized countries would not be in a position to accept," the survey report said.

## Swiss Ease Rules On Foreigners' Equity Holdings

ZURICH, May 12 (AP-DJ)—The Swiss National Bank eased today some restrictions on Swiss-franc investments by foreigners.

The new rules, effective Tuesday, will allow foreigners to switch their investments in Swiss securities. However, the central bank has not opened the door wider to new investments by foreigners. The almost complete ban on such new investments by non-resident foreigners remains in force.

The central bank said that provided buy and sell orders were placed at the same time, foreigners could switch between Swiss securities listed on the stock exchanges and said that holders of bank-issued short- and medium-term paper could buy new paper of the same kind when their notes came due.

The bank also said that foreign investors could subscribe to rights issues provided they already held enough debt to qualify for at least 50 percent of the requirement for the exercise of such an option.

In other news, the bank estimated that the nation's current-account surplus last year widened slightly to \$8 billion Swiss francs (about \$4.4 billion) from \$7.7 billion francs a year earlier. It said that an equally high surplus is expected this year.

## MLR Is Increased

### 0.25% to 9 Percent

LONDON, May 12 (AP-DJ)—The Bank of England today raised its minimum lending rate (MLR) to 9 from 8.4 percent a week earlier and 7.5 percent two weeks ago. The rate has now rise 2.5 percentage points since the start of the year and is at its highest level since April 1977.

Fears over the rising money supply, which increased by 13.5 percent in the 11 months to mid-March, have prompted authorities to push up interest rates.

would free C.I.T. of the regulatory restraints of a bank holding company while it still retained a sizable investment in banking.

The proposed cash deal for the National Bank shares ranks among the largest U.S. banking takeovers.

The agreement is in principle announced today is subject to approval by U.S. and U.K. authorities, the directors of both banks and the negotiation of a definitive contract.

National Bank has 141 offices in the New York metropolitan area and ranked as the nation's 40th largest bank at the end of last year with assets of some \$3.8 billion. Its operating net income last year was \$112 million. NatWest, nearly 10 times as large with assets equivalent to \$36.6 billion, currently has three U.S. offices specializing in international and corporate finance.

"National Bank of North America will continue to be an American-managed bank serving American needs but benefiting from the international strength of National Westminster," said Harold Hitchcock, deputy chief executive of NatWest.

C.I.T., whose other interests include financing, insurance and some manufacturing, will hold the option under the proposed transaction to sell all or part of its remaining 25-percent interest in National Bank to NatWest at the initial purchase price. National Bank has 6.2 million shares outstanding.

The sale "provides C.I.T. with a unique opportunity to retain a significant investment in banking, to redeploy a substantial amount of capital and simultaneously to terminate C.I.T.'s status as a regulated bank holding company," said C.I.T. president Todd Cole. C.I.T. in 1965 acquired a controlling interest in National Bank, then known as Meadowbrook National Bank. Later banking regulation placed limits on the non-banking activities C.I.T., as a bank holding company, could enter, Mr. Cole noted.

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**NEW YORK, May 12, 1978—**  
Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Prv. Year Ago
FOODS	
Coffee Accts. 100	N.D. 1953
Coffee 4 Cents, 10	1.70* 3.08
TEXTILES	
Polyester 45-55 sps. yd	0.44 0.38
MATT. 15	1.55
Steel plates (Pitt.), ton	35.00 3.45
Iron & Steel, P.M. ton	214.26 210.19
Steel scrap No. 100 Pitt.	73.74 73.75
Lead scrap, lb.	0.33 0.31
Cast steel, lb.	6.45% 7.45%
Tin (50 lb.)	5.40% 5.50%
25c. E.S. 100 lb.	0.29 0.37
Silver N.Y. 10z.	5.02 4.79%
Gold N.Y. oz.	174.70 146.50

### Market Summary

#### NYSE Most Actives

May 12, 1978

	Sales	Class	Chg.
Polaroid	578,150	100	+11%
Gulf Stul	416,520	137%	
Exxon	400,000	100	+1%
Kennec	240,000	100	+1%
Kerr-McGee	220,000	100	+1%
Occidental Pet.	314,000	100	+1%
Repco	210,000	100	+1%
FlsPowerJ	267,500	25%	+1%
Boeing	278,700	49%	+1%
Boeing	210,000	35%	+1%
Morton Salt	250,300	25%	+1%
Cost Data	260,200	31%	+1%
GenTel-EI	267,000	29	+1%
McGraw-Hill	240,000	25%	+1%
East Kodak	240,200	54%	+1%
Today	Prev.		
NYSE Nation	246,400	25%	+1%
3 months	246,400	25%	+1%

Volume (in millions): 4,400 2,445

Advanced 1,000 1,003

Declined 501 505

Unchanged 401 399

Total 1,902 1,904

New 1978 high 1,902 1,905

New 1978 low 1,902 1,905

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## U.S. Hockey Team Beats Finland, 4-3

By Samuel Abo

PRAGUE, May 12 (UPI)—Behind strong goalkeeping by Pete LoPresti and weak shooting by Finland, the U.S. hockey team beat the Finns, 4-3, at the world championships here last night.

The victory, combined with a 0-0

tie between East and West Germany in the first game, assures that the Americans will not be relegated to the Group B championships, a fate that had been a serious worry until the final buzzer.

In action tonight, Canada took a quick 2-0 lead over Czechoslovakia

but lost its punch—and ultimately the game, 3-2.

The Canadians played well in racking the precise Czechoslovaks, but managed to stay close only because of strong work by Dennis Herron, their goalie.

Winning their ninth consecutive

game, the Czechs far exceeded the Canadians—49-24—in shots on goal. Wilf Painen opened the scoring for Canada at 1:45 of the first period by deflecting a shot off his body and 25 seconds later Jean Pronovost put in a second rebound with his stick.

The Czechs refused to buckle. Milan Novy scored at 4:48 of the first period and Bohuslav Eberman tied the score about 10 minutes later. The tie was broken early in the third period on a goal by Oldrich Machac.

After nine games, the U.S. team has won two, tied two and lost five, not wonderfully good, but good enough for sixth place in the eight-team tournament.

Finland is in the cellar with one victory, two ties and six defeats, just below East Germany with one victory, three ties and five defeats. They will meet in their final game tomorrow, with the loser to be banished from Group A.

The Finns and the Americans were almost equal in shots on goal tonight, 33 for Finland to 32 for the United States, but luck and LoPresti were with the winners.

He made many fine stops among his 29, including two after a Finn had yanked away his stick. LoPresti blocked the first shot with his leg and the second with his stomach, before falling on the puck.

As for the Finns' poor shooting and luck, they missed the net on three breakaways and three times on long-range shots.

The winning goal was scored by Dave Debol on a two-on-one rush at 8:22 of the third period, slightly more than two minutes after Finland tied the game, 3-3.

Of the other United States goals, two were scored by Bill Gilligan and one by Mike Fidler. For Finland, the scorers were Timo Nummelin, Esa Peitonen and Kari Makkonen.

Gilligan's first goal came 16 seconds into the game, while Finnish fans among the 6,300 in the Sports Hall were celebrating the start of action by chanting "Suomi, Suomi," the mysterious way they call their country. The fans had little else to cheer about until the Finns clinched a tie at 2-2 and then at 3-3.

In the first game, East Germany went all-out, outshooting West Germany, 54-32, with 24 shots in the last period alone. But Erich Weishaupt, the West German goalie, was able to turn everything aside.

West Germany will meet the United States in their final game tomorrow and another victory would give the Americans fifth place.



William Gilligan scores first U.S. goal against Finland.

Bill Walton  
In 1975 photo

### To Face Canadiens for Cup

## Bruins Finish Off Flyers, 6-3

BOSTON, May 12 (UPI)—Don Marcotte and Peter McNab scored third-period goals yesterday to send the Boston Bruins a 6-3 victory over the Philadelphia Flyers and the Stanley Cup.

The Bruins, who beat the Flyers four games to one for their second straight semifinal victory over Philadelphia, open the Cup finals tomorrow night in Montreal.

The Canadiens beat the Bruins in four straight games for last year's Stanley Cup.

Marcotte, a relentless checker during the game, netted the game winner at 6:18 of the final period, flipping a short rebound of a McNab shot past Flyer goalie Bernie Parent.

McNab, who also three assists, potted the insurance goal at 12:22, putting a 30-footer through Parent's legs.

Jean Ratelle finished the scoring to the home fans' delight by sliding a 120-foot shot into an empty net with 1:04 to play.

With three minutes to play, the Boston fans chided Philadelphia by singing "God Bless America"—the Flyers' good luck song when they play their home games at the Philadelphia Spectrum.

The Flyers, whose only victory came in game three in Philadelphia, grabbed the momentum—and lead—in an 11-second burst in the 14th minute of the second period.

Trailing 2-1, the Flyers tied the game at 13:40 when Ores Kindrachuk deflected a Rich Lapointe shot from the left point. Following the next faceoff, Kindrachuk struck again, redirecting a pass from the side of the net by Paul Holmgren to give them a 3-2 lead.

Bob Schmutz tied the game at 17:58 of the middle period after McNab raced down the left side and threw a pass cross-ice to Schmutz who faked, then crossed a backhander into the net.

Mike Milbury and Brad Park scored the other Boston goals, while Bill Barber notched the Flyer's first early in the second period.

### Fighter With a Goal

## Larry Holmes vs. All Those Old Guys

By Red Smith

GROSSINGER, N.Y., May 12 (NYT)—Larry Holmes, who has never lost a prize fight, sparred four rounds with Jody Ballard, showing swift hands and a jab that snapped like a bullwhip. He flogged the big bag with blows that had 212 solid pounds behind them. He played on the speedbag with practiced hands, and the pounding rhythm was the next thing to music. His white satin trunks were drenched when he pulled on a robe and sat down to talk with visitors.

"I don't think there's another fighter in the world who's got what I've got," he said calmly. "Muhammad Ali used to have it, good boxer, fair punch, but he's slipped; he's slipped a lot. So who else is there? Ernie Shavers? He looked good fighting old men. All those old men look good fighting each other. But when a young guy came along—nobody in the world thought I would beat Shavers. Did you? No? But I knew I would and I know I'll beat Ken Norton, stop him. I can't say what round but I know I'll stop him because he don't take that good punch like Shavers, he don't box as well as Shavers, he don't punch like Shavers, and he hasn't got the heart of Shavers."

"How many people in this world reach their goal? I've reached a goal. I'm a contender fighting for the heavyweight championship of the world."

The championship of one world, that is. When he and Norton meet in Las Vegas June 9, Ken will be defending the championship of the planet that is administered by the World Boxing Council. It will be the first defense of the title conferred on him by the WBC when Leon Spinks, after depositing Ali, ran out on a promise to fight Norton next.

After 26 professional fights in five years, Holmes was unbeaten and unknown up to March 25. Then he pitched a 12-round shutout against Shavers, who had given Ali 15 rough rounds last fall. Many at ringside felt Shavers should have had the decision over Ali, and when Holmes polished off it made Larry's reputation and virtually destroyed Ali's.

With his fight still a month away, Holmes has already sparred 100 rounds in Grossinger's ski hut. He says he is physically ready to fight right now and he looks it. He moves lightly about the ring, jabbing at his sparring partner, jabbing to the guests of this sprawling blitzkrieg who come down to watch him work.

"Come on, Norton," he exhorts Ballard, "show

'em what you got. Can't you move your head? These are my folks, mine! Show 'em. Don't want to do it? I'll do it then." And he fires with both hands. "Norton can't take that," he told spectators. "He'll quit. I got something to make him quit. I'm the baddest heavyweight in the world."

The words could be Ali's but the delivery is different. Holmes is gibber but quietly conversational with none of the hysteria that characterized Ali and little of the carnival barker in his tone.

"This is show business," he said. "The people like it. They want to hear what the next champion's got to say. I like people and I like to talk. Norton wouldn't do this. He says nothing in a workout and when he's finished he don't want a body around him and he don't want to be touched."

"I don't like Norton. He thinks he's better than people. Sometimes he comes down off his high ladder, but most of the time he thinks he's too good. Before Shavers, everybody asked who did I ever beat. Well, who did Norton ever beat?"

"Ali beat him two out of three and in their first one Ali got a broken jaw that lasted the 12 rounds. Jimmy Young, they gave Norton the decision, but I've got the tapes and I know Young beat him."

"When did you start thinking of yourself as a contender?" Holmes was asked. "When did you decide you might be good enough to fight for the championship?"

"After my 15th or 16th fight," he said. "I'd been winning easy but I was doing a lot of things wrong. I wasn't serious. Then I got thinking, 'Suppose I started doing things right. How far could I go?' And I went to work and I've reached a goal." The afternoon sun slanted through the windows of the octagonal ski house. The guests had gone off to golf or bike or swim or ride or play. Simon Says and the gym was deserted except for the fighter and camp staff and Don King, the promoter. King used to be Holmes's manager of record and he has used him often on his promotions from Landover, Md., to Manila.

Holmes was shadow boxing when King arrived to see his father, and the fighter hailed him: "How's my father, today?"

"I'm delighted to see you," the promoter said. "Delighted to see you, Pop," Larry said. "Ladies and gentlemen, I'd like to make a little announcement. I'd like you to meet the man who's gonna make me champion, Don King."

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The Tink-Laza fight was the top attraction of the evening because of the Australian's bruising, brawling style. He pushed and belted around the ring. The Cuban waited patiently, slipping off most of Tink's punches while looking for an opening.

Laza, 20, has won 85 of 98 fights since entering amateur boxing competition in 1975.

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Laza, 2

## Art Buchwald

## The Unspoiled Horse

WASHINGTON—I watched the Kentucky Derby on May 6 along with millions of other people and really enjoyed it. During one of the breaks for commercials I tried to figure out why I like horse racing more than any other sport on television. Then it dawned on me. Horses can't talk.

In the age of TV sports hype, we are constantly barraged by athletes sounding off. Whether it's boxing, football, basketball, baseball, tennis or golf, there has to be controversy or the viewers will turn off their sets.

The sports announcer is always shoving a microphone down some athlete's throat and asking, "Doesn't it really get you mad that Wilmer Slovick is getting twice as much money as you are?" Or, "Champ, you haven't shown anything since your last fight with the Liechtenstein Mistress, Helmut Flug. Are you washed up or just coasting until you can get a \$15-



Buchwald

million gate?" Or, "Tommy, the Yankees paid a million dollars for you to win a series for them. Now people are saying you have a glass arm. Don't you consider yourself an utter failure?"

But they can't do that to a horse. They can put the microphone up to his teeth or in his ear and he isn't going to say a word. He'll never knock the other horses in a race; he'll refuse to blame his jockey or put down his trainer when he loses. He'll just look the sportscaster in the eye and keep his mouth shut.

A horse couldn't care less whether he gets a good press or a bad press. Money means nothing to him. He knows he won't get any more oats whether he wins every race or comes in last. He likes to run but it's not the biggest thing in his life.

\* \* \*

Horses never complain about officials. They don't ask to be traded to Los Angeles and they don't threaten to play out their options if management doesn't give them a duplex stable and a brand-new Cadillac van.

When you watch television, you never see one horse hitting another in the chops or knocking down another horse when the judges aren't looking.

A horse never holds up his hoof to indicate he's No. 1 when the TV cameras are on him.

\* \* \*

Noble and graceful, he keeps his head high whether he's running in the Kentucky Derby or a claiming race in Cheyenne. The horse is the ideal athlete—the last one left still unspoiled by all the TV hoopla and money that most sports are now associated with.

There may be jockeys, trainers and owners who will spout off when they see a TV red light, but the racing horse is the only athlete who doesn't bore you.

Although Affirmed won the Kentucky Derby, he took the victory in the stretch. Alydar lost it, but he showed no hard feelings toward the winner. Believe it, who came in third, happily went to his paddock refusing to speak to Howard Cossell.

I was proud of all the horses who raced that day. They behaved with dignity and refute the American belief that "winning is everything." They were, if you'll forgive the pun, "a credit to their race."

Black Sheep  
Turning White  
From Sunburn

SYDNEY, May 12 (UPI)—The black sheep of Victoria are turning white from sunburn, and it is not only the sheep that are suffering.

The problem is that the black coloring of the fleece absorbs ultraviolet light, and sunlight is actually bleaching the fleece of the sheep, reducing their value, the newspaper Australian reported yesterday.

As a result, farmers are now "dressing" the valuable black sheep in light plastic cloaks to screen out ultraviolet light.

"We have heard about wolves in sheep's clothing," the newspaper said in an editorial. "But sheep in plastic raincoats?"

"It may not be woolly thinking . . . but it's a yarn that rams home a lesson to us all. Including you . . . and ewe . . ." the newspaper said.

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that way—not written.

## Thousands Songs Later for Irving Berlin

By John S. Wilson



The Associated Press

NEW YORK (NY)—On May 8, 1907, just before his 19th birthday, Irving Berlin officially became a songwriter. That is the date of the copyright of his first song, "Marie From Sunny Italy," written in collaboration with Nick Nicholson. Berlin's contribution was the lyric, and his share of the royalties was 37 cents.

Now, just after Berlin's 90th birthday, that first song has been

followed by, at his estimate, "at least a thousand" more, produc-

ing royalties of millions of dollars. The exact number—or even an approximation—will not be revealed by Berlin. He says it

would be an impossible task.

But an indication—the tip of Berlin's music-financial iceberg—can be gleaned from the sales records of two songs that have been made public: "God Bless America," which, since 1940, has brought in \$673,939.46—all of which, along with the income from several other patriotic songs by Berlin, goes to the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts—and "White Christmas," introduced in "Holiday Inn" in 1942, with its 113,067,354 records and 5,588,845 copies of sheet music sold in the United States and Canada alone.

## The Catalogue

These are just two songs in a catalogue that includes "Alexander's Ragtime Band" (published in 1911), "Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning" (1918), "A Pretty Girl Is Like a Melody" (1919), "All Alone" (1924), "What I Do" (1924), "Always" (1925), "Blue Skies" (1926), "Easter Parade" (1933), "Check to Check" (1935), "They Say It's Wonderful" (1946), "There's No Business Like Show Business" (1946) and "The Girl That I Marry" (1946)—the last three from "Annie Get Your Gun."

Along with "White Christmas" and "God Bless America," these are Berlin's most popular songs—all of them with both words and music by a man whose formal education ended at the second grade and who has never learned to read or write music.

Simplicity and versatility have been the consistent hallmarks of Berlin's creations. His lyrics could be direct, down to earth ("Always"), but he could also match wittiness with Cole Porter ("You Can't Get a Man With a Gun"). His melodies sang with the best of Jerome Kern ("Easter Parade") but they could strut, too ("Alexander's Ragtime Band") or follow with joyful exuberance ("There's No Business Like Show Business").

And, even at 90, the well has not run dry. Although he has not

published anything since "An Old Fashioned Wedding," which was interpolated in the revival of "Annie Get Your Gun" at Lincoln Center in 1966, Berlin is still turning them out.

## Another Show

"Oh, yes, I'm still writing songs," he said in a telephone interview not long ago, his voice cheery, chipper and strong. "But things have changed. You don't just write a song as I used to and others used to in the old days and then put it out and have songplugs go to work on it. Unless you're doing a show or a movie, there's no market, no need for it."

"I have them if I ever get around to doing another show, which I hope to. But it's very tough for me to make that kind of decision because I'm not like Oscar Hammerstein used to be. You remember

ber he took a full page in Variety after "Oklahoma!" opened and was such a smash—he listed about seven or eight of his flops and he said, "I did it before and I can do it again."

A husky, gleeful chorale came crackling over the telephone.

"Which is wonderful," Berlin, who divides his time between a home in the Catskills and a New York City townhouse, continued. "But you get scared. Once I make a commitment, then I have to go through with it. Then it's a question of how you feel—with the auditions and rehearsals that you have to go through. It's not just a matter of feeling good one day or the next day but if you have a bad night's sleep—and I've been a bad sleeper all my life—then you say, 'Why the hell did I take this on?'

"But I have the songs. They're in the catalogue and, with the new copyright laws, there's no telling what can happen to them."

"His songs," Harold Arlen said, "sound as though they were born that way."

When Berlin was asked what place Berlin had in American music, he replied: "Berlin has no place in American music. He is

America."

This year, on the occasion of Berlin's birthday, President Carter, in a letter, remarked on the "joy your music has given to others" and declared: "God bless Irving Berlin!"

## PEOPLE: Margaret and Snowden To Get 'Quickie' Divorce

Princess Margaret's divorce from her estranged husband, Lord Snowden, probably will go through in about two weeks under a 1971 "quickie" law used by many British couples, a High Court official said. The official, who refused to be identified, said he understood the princess's petition had been filed at Somerset House civil registry. A chief clerk there would say only: "A divorce petition is a private document and this applies to everyone." The High Court official said that Princess Margaret's case is expected to be the "in the ordinary county court list of special procedure divorces" in London. Under the 1971 law, couples separated for two years need only swear an affidavit that the marriage has irretrievably broken down and a county court judge can grant the divorce without hearing evidence. Neither wife nor husband need attend. Such "quickie" dissolutions have proved the most common among the 150,000 divorces in Britain every year. Only if either partner refuses to admit to a marriage breakdown, or if there are arguments about financial arrangements and custody of the children do divorces go before the High Court's Family Division. In the case of the 16-year-old Viscount Linley and his sister, 14-year-old Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones—the children of Snowdon and the princess—custody and support questions have been settled. Princess Margaret has been released from a hospital where she was undergoing treatment for a stomach disorder and hepatitis, a liver ailment. She is to refrain from official engagements "for about a month," said a statement from her residence, Kensington Palace.

Jim Brown, the former pro-football star turned actor, faces sentencing June 28 for punching and choking Frank Snow, 33, a former golfing partner. The 6-foot-3, 230-pound Brown was convicted in Ingelwood, Calif., of misdemeanor battery for beating Snow during an argument over the way Snow placed his ball on the ninth green in a match last October. Municipal Court Commissioner Wardell Moss found Brown, 42, guilty after a two-day, nonjury trial. Brown, former fullback for the Cleveland Browns, faces a maximum sentence of six months in jail and a \$1,000 fine. He remained free without bail.

Just in time for Mother's Day—Sunday—the American Mother of the Year was chosen at the convention of Des Moines, Iowa, at the convention of the American Mothers Committee. She is Edie McCall, a 56-year-old mother of three, from Memphis.